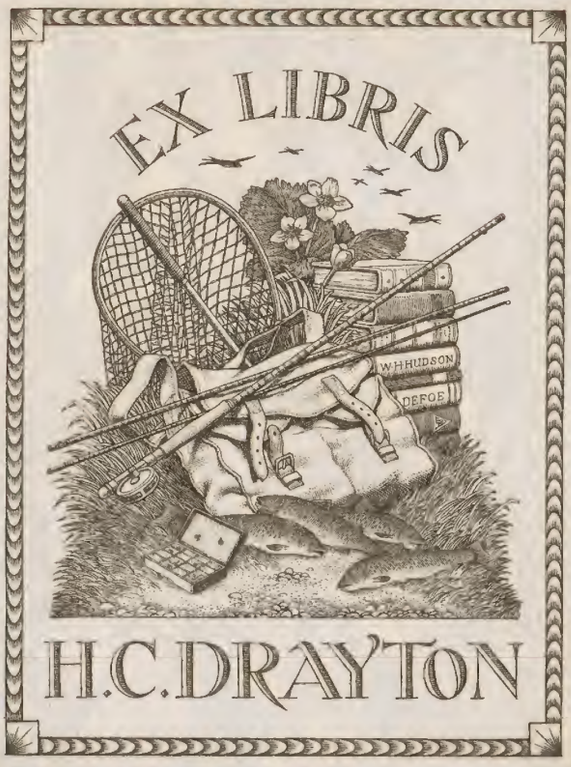
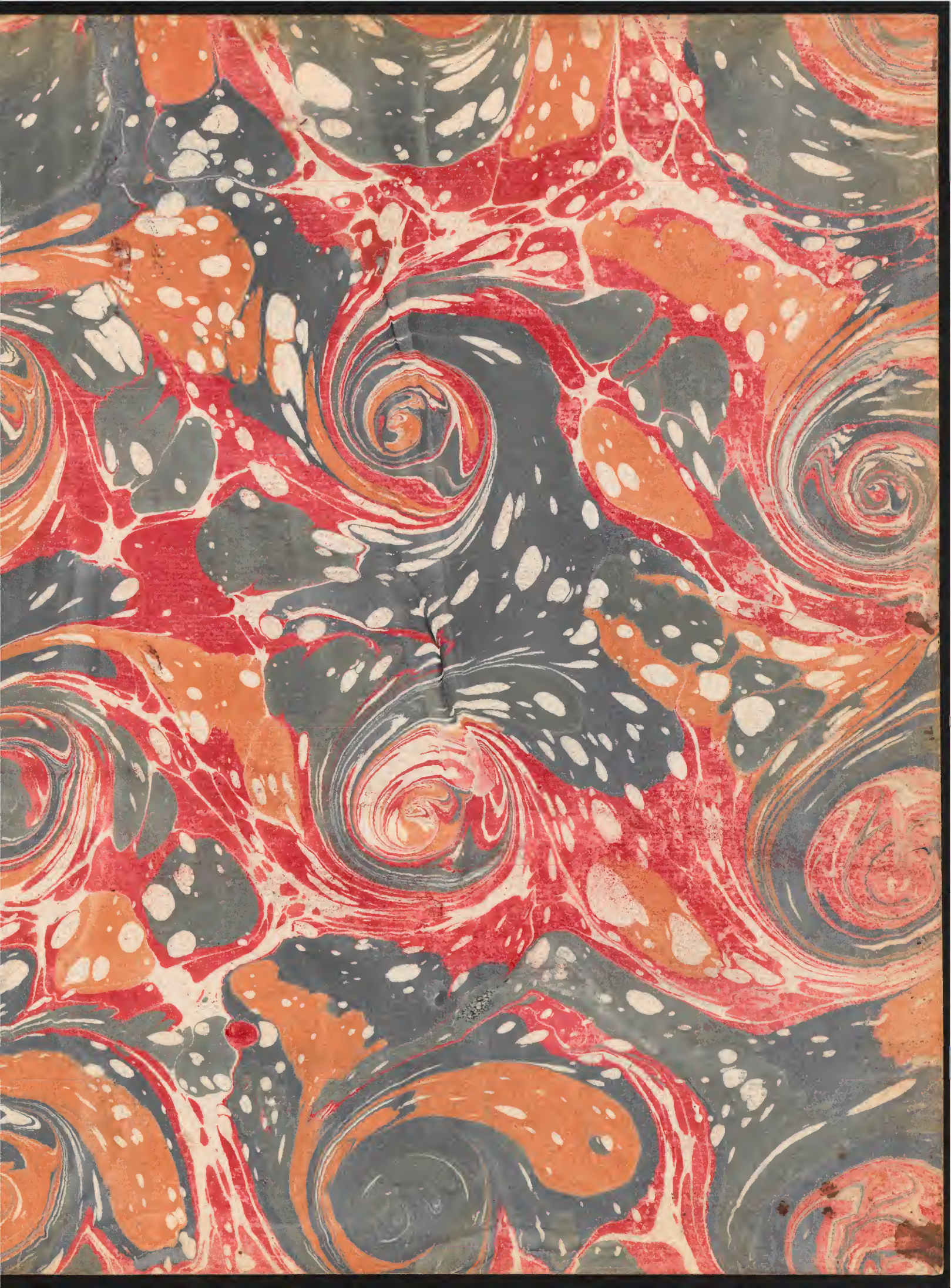

EX LIBRIS
W.H.HUDSON
DEFOE
H.C.DRAYTON



32 Plates
[illegible] Plates

Thomas Mansel Talbot

A

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS,

The moſt of which have not hitherto been figured or deſcribed, and the reſt, by Reaſon of obſcure, or too brief Deſcriptions, without Figures, or of Figures very ill deſign'd, are hitherto but little known.

THIS PART EXHIBITS

The Repreſentations of Fifty-Nine BIRDS, engraven on Fifty-Two Copper Plates, and coloured in their natural and proper Colours, after curious Original Paintings, deſign'd from the Life: With a full and accurate Deſcription of each BIRD.

PART III.

By GEORGE EDWARDS, *Library-Keeper to the Royal College of Phyſicians.*

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR, at the *College of Phyſicians* in *Warwick-Lane.*

M.DCC.L

TO THE

PRESIDENT,

COUNCIL,

AND

FELLOWS

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY,

THIS

Part of my NATURAL HISTORY of BIRDS, *&c.*

Is Humbly Dedicated and Preſented by

Their moſt Humble Servant,

GEORGE EDWARDS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I Acquainted the Publick at the Concluſion of my ſecond Part of this Work, that I had no Thoughts at that Time of continuing my *Hiſtory of Birds*; (for then indeed I had not Matter ſufficient to proceed upon;) but ſince then I have been ſo fortunate, by the Aſſiſtance of my Friends, as to collect a proper Number of new Subjects, ſo as to add a third and fourth Part to this Work: which two Parts will contain the ſame Number of Plates that are given in the firſt and ſecond Parts compoſing the firſt Volume. Thoſe Gentlemen who take the two laſt Parts, may very conveniently bind them up together, as the two Parts will make up a Volume only of a moderate Thickneſs. This third Part conſiſts wholly of Birds, excepting a little Addition in ſome of the Plates by way of Decoration. The fourth Part will be publiſh'd in twelve Months at moſt from the Delivery of the third Part, the Plates being all finiſhed, and ſome few of them already Printed off and Colour'd as Specimens, which may be ſeen at my Houſe by any one that deſires it. The Manuſcript Copy, deſcribing the Figures of the laſt Part, is alſo prepared and now ready for the Preſs. The laſt Part will contain thirty-ſeven Plates of Birds, and ſixteen Plates containing ſome other curious and undeſcribed Animals, ſuch as Quadrupeds, (both Land and Amphibious) Serpents, Reptiles, Fiſhes and Inſects.

I ſhall defer giving the Names of my additional Subſcribers till the Publication of the fourth and laſt Part of this *Natural Hiſtory*: In the mean Time I hope ſuch Gentlemen and Ladies, as have encouraged this Work, through the Hands of ſome of my Friends that are Bookſellers, as well as ſuch of my good Friends who have taken the Books directly of me, will be pleaſed to honour me with their Names, by ſending them either to their Bookſellers or to me, and they ſhall be inſerted.

As the fourth Part will complete two Volumes, containing in all two hundred and ten Plates of the *Natural Hiſtory*, beſides two other Plates; and I finding myſelf deſtitute of Materials to proceed any conſiderable Length farther in this Work, I ſhall abſolutely ſtop and finiſh here. Declining Age, its neceſſary Conſequences, and growing Incapacities, are alſo good Reaſons for me to diſcontinue proceeding in a Work, that by lying too heavy on the Brain, may only ſerve to ſtupify myſelf, without being of any Benefit or Advantage to the World. As I have now finiſhed this Work, it is my Intention to devote the Remainder of my Days to Quietneſs and Repoſe, much Attention not well agreeing with People in their later Years.

In Peruſing theſe Deſcriptions, without having the Figures preſent, I muſt confeſs ſome Parts of them ſeemed to me a little obſcure; but on a ſecond Reading, with the colour'd Figures before me, the Deſcriptions and Figures ſerved to explain each other ſo well, that I truſt moſt of my Readers will readily comprehend the Senſe and Meaning of them, agreeable to my Conceptions or Ideas when I wrote theſe Sheets. I have marked the firſt Plate of the firſt Part with N° 1. and have gone on numerically from thence to the End of the laſt Part, which I think will breed leſs Confuſion than if I had made the firſt Plate of each Part to begin with N° 1. A Catalogue of the Names of the Animals contained in the third and fourth Parts will be given at the End of the fourth Part when it is publiſhed.

The

The BEARDED VULTURE.

THIS Bird is of the Bigneſs of an Eagle: broad-ways it meaſures ſeven Feet and a half, the Wings being extended; from Bill-point to Tail-end it meaſures three Feet four Inches; from Bill-point to the End of the Claws but two Feet eight Inches. The Wing when cloſed meaſures two Feet four Inches; the prime Quills are more than twenty-three Inches long.

The Bill is of a Purple Fleſh Colour, darker towards the Point than at the Baſe: From its Point to the Angle of the Mouth, it Meaſures four Inches: It extends itſelf in Length a little before it bends into a Hook, which is one of the principal Diſtinctions between the Eagle and the Vulture Kind; the Eagle's Bill always begins t be arched at its Baſe, and continues ſo to its Point. From the Root of the lower Mandable of the Bill it hath a remarkable Tuft of Black Feathers, for which Reaſon I have called it bearded. The Mouth is Blue within Side; the Eyes are placed juſt above the Slits of the Mouth; the Circle round the Eye is of a bright Yellow, and without that is another Circle, being a fine deep-red Skin, that is firmly fixed on the Ball of the Eye. The Sides and Fore-part of the Head is Black; which Blackneſs encompaſſes the Eyes, and ſhows them to Advantage; the Noſtrils are cover'd with ſtiff black Feathers; from behind each Eye extends a black Line, which bends upwards, and meets in the hinder Part of the Head. It hath alſo a Daſh of Black from each Corner of the Mouth, which tends a little downward in the Form of Whiſkers; the reſt of the Head and the whole Neck are covered with white Feathers, ſhort on the Head, but long, looſe and pointed on the Neck, like thoſe on a Cock's Neck. The upper Side, Back, Wings and Tail are of a dark Colour between Brown and Black; the leſſer Covert Feathers of the Wings have Daſhes of bright Reddiſh-brown down their Shafts, very narrow; the Edges of the Feathers on the whole Upper-ſide are ſomething lighter than the other Parts of the Feathers; the greater Feathers of the Wings and Tail have their Shafts White; the middle Feathers of the Tail are ſomething longer than the Side Feathers; the Inſides of the Wings are coloured as they are without, except that the Daſhes down the Shafts of the Covert Feathers are larger and whiter. It hath a Space under each Wing, cover'd only with white Down, of the Bigneſs of a Man's whole Hand; the Bottoms or Roots of the Feathers all over the Bird are White; it hath alſo a very thick, ſoft, white Down all over the Body under its Feathers. The under Side, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs and Coverts under the Tail are White, a little tinctured with a Reddiſh-brown; the Legs are cover'd with ſhort white downy Feathers, which are, when it perches, cover'd by the longer Feathers of the Thighs; the Feet are of a Lead-colour, the Claws duſky, the middle and outer Toes on each Foot are joined by a ſtrong Skin.

It was brought from *Santa Cruz* on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, by Captain *John Dobſon*. I had not the good Luck to ſee it living, but my Friend the Captain ſent it to me from a Merchant's, to whom he had preſented it, as ſoon as it was dead; it yet retaining the bright Colour of the Eyes and Feet, in which State I laid it before the Royal Society, *Feb.* 18, 1747.

I can meet with no Deſcription of this Bird, but find a Print by *N. Robet*, Cabinet-Painter to *Lewis* XIV, in a Set of Prints of Birds, publiſhed by him at *Paris*; the Plates are about ſeven Inches wide and nine high, the Set contains thirty-one. The Bird in the Second Plate call'd *Vulture*, is not the Common Vulture, but ſomething reſembling the above deſcrib'd.

The RING-TAIL'D HAWK.

THIS Bird ſeemed to me to be of the Size of a Common Crow. The Wing when cloſed is fourteen Inches long; the Leg from the Foot to the Knee is three Inches long. It differs from other Hawks of its Size, in having a ſmaller Bill, and longer and ſlenderer Legs, in Proportion, than I have obſerved in any of the greater Kinds of Hawks. It reſembles our Sparrow-Hawk in the Slenderneſs of its Legs, and ſmall Bill, and is ſomething like it in Colour, tho' at leaſt four Times its Magnitude.

Its Bill is of a dark Horn-Colour, or blackiſh, the Noſtrils cover'd with a yellow Skin, which encompaſſes the upper and lower Chaps, and extends from the Angles of the Mouth as far back as the Eyes; this Skin is beſet thinly with black ſtiff Feathers; the Bill is hooked, as in all of this Kind, but hath no Angle on the Edges of the upper Chap, as is common, but only a little Bend or Wave; the Head is of a duſky or blackiſh Colour, having a little White on the Forehead joining to the Bill, and a light Mark paſſing above each Eye; the Feathers beneath the Bill are alſo light colour'd for a little Space; the Fore-part of the Neck and Hinder-part of the Head are of a Clay-colour, intermixed with a duſky Brown; the upper Part of the Neck, the Back and Wings, are of a dark duſky Brown; the Edges of ſome of the Middle Quills are Aſh-colour; the Inſide of the Wing is White, except the Ends of the Quills, which are duſky; the inner Coverts are ſprinkled with ſmall brown Spots, and the inner Webs of the Quills are faintly barred a-croſs with narrow duſky Lines; the Rump and Covert Feathers of the Tail are white; which Whiteneſs joining with the white Feathers beneath the Tail, forms a white Ring round the Tail; the middle Feathers of the Tail are duſky, the next on each Side of a blueiſh Aſh-colour, the outermoſt White, all tranſverſly marked with ſeven or eight duſky Lines; the Tail beneath is almoſt White, the Bars hardly appearing through the Feathers; the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Covert Feathers under the Tail are White, intermixed with ſome Reddiſh-brown Spots tranſverſly waved on the Breaſt and Thighs, in the Form of Hearts on the Belly, and in half-moon-like Spots on the lower Belly and the Coverts under the Tail; the Legs and Feet are of a bright Yellow or Gold-colour, the outer Toe joined the middlemoſt by a Membrane, the Claws are Black.

Hudſon's-*Bay* in *North America* is the native Place of this Bird, from whence it was brought, with many others, by Mr. *Iſham*, who has obliged me extremely by furniſhing me with more than thirty different Species of Birds, of which we have hitherto had little or no Knowledge, the far greateſt Part of them being Non-deſcripts. As I ſhall in the Courſe of this Work have Occaſion frequently to mention the above curious Gentleman's Name, it will be here neceſſary to let the Reader know, that Mr. *Iſham* has been employ'd for many Years in the Service of the *Hudſon*'s-*Bay* Company, and has, for ſome Years paſt, been Governor under them at different Times, of ſeveral of their Forts and Settlements in the moſt Northern habitable Parts of *America*; where at his leiſure Times, his commendable Curioſity led him to make a Collection of all the Beaſts, Birds, and Fiſhes of thoſe Countries, as well as the Habits, Toys, and Utenſils of the native *Americans*. The Furs of the Beaſts, and the Skins of the Birds were ſtuffed, and preſerved very clean and perfect, and brought to *London* in the Year 1745. Mr. *Iſham* is now in *London*, [1749] where he will ſtay for a ſhort Time, and has favour'd me with the Pleaſure of his Converſation.

Nothing exactly agreeing with the above deſcrib'd Bird, can be met with in our natural Hiſtorians. What comes neareſt its Deſcription, is the *Ring-Tail* deſcribed by *Willughby*, *P.* 72.

The

The little Black and Orange-colour'd Indian HAWK.

THE Figure repreſents the Bird of its natural Bigneſs, which is by much the ſmalleſt of the perfect Hawk-kind I have met with. The ſmall Hawks in *Europe* are generally formed in a very delicate Manner, having long and ſlender Legs, and ſmall Bills in Proportion; on the contrary, this Bird's Parts are perfectly Aquiline; its Bill being ſtrong, its Thighs brawny, its Legs thick and ſhort, and its Toes armed with very ſharp and ſtrong Talons; ſo that it might with Propriety claim the Name of the little Eagle.

It hath an Aſh-colour'd Bill, a little inclining to Fleſh-colour, covered at the Baſe with a yellow Skin, in which the Noſtrils are placed: It hath Hooks or Angles on the Sides of the upper Mandable, better expreſſed by the Figure, than it can be by Deſcription. The Eye hath a yellow Skin for a little Space round it; this Skin is encompaſſed with black Feathers, which Blackneſs ends in Lines drawn down each Side of the Neck. Theſe black Lines are again encompaſſed with White, which White paſſes over the Forehead at the Baſe of the Bill; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, upper Sides of the Wings and Tail are Black, ſhining with a blue and purpliſh Gloſs; the Sides of the Wings are alſo Black; the Covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are White; the inner Webs of the greater Wing Feathers, and thoſe of the Tail are barred a-croſs with White and Black; there appears no White on the upper Sides of the Wings or Tail when the Feathers are cloſed. The under Side of the Bird from the Bill to the Tail is of a bright Orange-colour, lighter on the Breaſt than in the other Parts; the Legs and Feet are of a bright Gold-colour, the Claws are Black; it is feather'd a little below the Knees. A Membrane connects the middle and outer Toe a little Way down, as in other Birds of this Kind.

This Bird is a Native of *Bengall* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and was ſent from thence in a large Cargo of natural Rarities to Dr. *Mead*, Phyſician in Ordinary to the King, about two Years before the Publication of this Part of my Hiſtory; and the Doctor, who is poſſeſſed of a remarkable Zeal for promoting every Art, and every Branch of Knowledge, was pleaſed to lend me this Bird, together with ſome others, that I might make exact Drawings of them, in order to embelliſh this Natural Hiſtory. Theſe Birds were brought over put up in Spirits, out of which I had the Liberty to take them, and after waſhing them in fair Water, and then drying them, they appeared very fair in their Feathers. This Hawk had, I believe, been train'd for flying at Game, for it had on each of its Legs a ſmall piece of Leather, ſuch as we faſten Bells with to Hawk's Legs. I believe this Bird may be pronounced abſolutely a Non-deſcript, for I can find no Mention of it in any Hiſtory or Voyage.

The ROLLER.

THIS Bird is of the Bigneſs of a Magpye, but longer Winged, and ſhorter Legged and Tailed in Proportion.

The Bill is ſtrong, pretty ſtrait, a little hooked at the Point, Black of Colour, and beſet on each Side at its Baſes with black ſtiff Hairs; the Eye is encompaſſed for a ſmall Space with a brown Skin bare of Feathers; it hath alſo a ſmall Knob or Excreſcence a little behind each Eye, void of Feathers; the whole Head, Neck, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs and Coverts beneath the Tail, are of a light blueiſh Green, tho' ſomewhat darker on the Crown of the Head, and upper Part of the Neck, than on the under Side; the Neck before hath light or whitiſh Daſhes down the Shafts of the Feathers; the Back is of a reddiſh Brown, with a ſmall Mixture of Green on the Edges of the Feathers; the Quills of the Wings are Black at their Tips, and of a very fine Blue toward their Roots, except thoſe next the Back, on each Side, which are of the Colour of the Back; the firſt and ſecond Row of Wing Coverts, next above the Quills, are of a greeniſh blue Colour; the leſſer Coverts of the Wings are of a fine deep Blue; the inner Covert Feathers of the Wings are of the Colour of thoſe on the outſide, but ſomething paler; the Rump and Covert Feathers of the Tail are of the ſame fine Blue, or Ultramarine-Colour, that is ſeen on the Wings; the middle Feathers of the Tail are of a dirty Green, the outer on each Side are of a light Blue, the outermoſt of all are each of them extended about half an Inch longer than the Reſt, and have their Tips Black. Wherever the Tail or the Quills of the Wings are Black on their upper Sides, they are of a fine deep Blue beneath. It hath ſhort Legs, in Proportion, of a yellowiſh Colour, its Toes ſtand after the uſual Manner, cloven to their Bottoms; the Claws dark Brown, or Black.

The Bird from which my Deſign was taken, I ſuppoſe from its Beauty to be a Cock; it was ſhot on the Rocks of *Gibraltar*, and ſent to Mr. *Cateſby*, in *London*, who obliged me with the Uſe of it. Mr. *Albin* hath not met with this Bird; Mr. *Willughby* has deſcribed it, but, as I think, I have made ſome Amendment in the Figure; and it being a Bird of ſingular Beauty, which hath never yet appear'd in Colours, I have ventured to Re-publiſh it. Mr. *Willughby* ſays, they are found in *Germany*, *Sicily*, and *Malta*, where they are ſold in the Poulterer's Shops; and Dr. *Shaw* in his Hiſtory of *Barbary*, &c. *P.* 251. ſays, " the Shaga-rag is of the Bigneſs and Shape of a Jay, tho' with a ſmaller Bill and ſhorter Legs; the Back is " browniſh, the Head, Neck and Belly of a light Green; and upon the Wings and " Tail there are ſeveral Spots or Rings of a deep Blue. It makes a ſqualing " Noiſe, and builds in the Banks of the *Shelliff*, *Booberak*, and other Rivers." I think this can be no other than the Bird above deſcribed, ſo that we are obliged to Dr. *Shaw* for letting us into the Knowledge of the Manner of its Building, and that it inhabits *Africa* as well as *Europe*. This Bird is found as far North as *Sweden*, *Linneus* having placed it among the Animals of that Kingdom, in his Hiſtory of *Swediſh* Animals, *P.* 25. §. 73. the *Latin* Name given to it by natural Hiſtorians, is *Garrulus Argentoratenſis*, and *Cornix cærulea*.

110

The greater BIRD *of* PARADISE.

THIS Bird ſeemed to me to be about the Size of a Black-Bird; the Bill meaſur'd an Inch and three Quarters, the Wing when cloſed ſeven Inches, the long Shafts ſpringing from the Rump twenty-ſeven Inches, the longeſt of the ſoft looſe Feathers ſpringing from under the Wings twenty-one Inches; from Bill-point to the End of the common or ſhorter Feathers of the Tail twelve Inches.

The Bill is pretty ſtraight, bending but little toward the Point, of a dirty, yellowiſh, green Colour; the Noſtrils are very near the Head; the Fore-part of the Head is cover'd with black Feathers like Pluſh or Velvet, with a ſhining Gloſs, which encompaſs the Bill above and beneath; the Throat or under Side of the Head is cover'd with green Feathers of the ſame pluſhy Structure, ſhining with a golden Gloſs; the upper Part of the Head is cover'd with other pluſh-like Feathers of a fine, golden, yellow Colour, which extend on the Sides of the Neck, and almoſt encompaſs the Green on the Throat; the Eyes are ſmall and placed very near the Bill; the Breaſt is cover'd with Feathers of the common Structure, and of a fine dark-blueiſh Purple; all the reſt of the Body, Back, Belly, Wings and Tail is of a bright-reddiſh Cheſnut-Colour; the Inſide of the Wings and the under Side of the Tail are of a darker and duller Brown than the Upper; from the Rump ſpring what may be call'd the two middle Feathers of the Tail twenty-ſeven Inches long, being only meer Stems of Feathers without any Webs, like Horſe-hairs, but ſtiffer and ſtronger, of a black Colour; yet near their Bottoms or Roots, if examin'd, they will be found to have narrow Webs on both Sides of their Stems or Shafts, for about four Inches of their Length. This Bird is moſt remarkable for the Plats of Feathers that ſpring from under the Wings on each Side, and extend themſelves a great Way backward, beyond the common Feathers of the Tail. Theſe Feathers are of a very fine Structure, exceeding light, and the Webs ſo very open, that they may be ſeen through like Gauſe. The longer Feathers are of a light-reddiſh Brown, the ſhorter (that fall over them) of a very bright Yellow, with a Daſh of Red at each of their Tips. They fall either above or beneath the Tail, but are ſo looſe as to ſhow the Tail through them either Way. It hath Legs and Feet of a moderate Proportion and Strength for its Bigneſs, ſhaped much like thoſe of Pyes or Jays, of a dark-brown Colour, armed with Claws of middling Strength.

This Bird is preſerved at *Salter's* Coffee-houſe in *Chelſea*, and is one of the moſt perfect I have met with. They are brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and are generally imperfect, which has cauſed them to be variouſly figur'd, and deſcribed as different Species. I have ſeen other Birds of this Species, which differ from the above deſcribed, in that their upper Sides of the Neck and Back were Yellow; in having ſome yellow Spots on the Covert-Feathers of their Wings; in having the longeſt Feathers of the Sides that form their Train of a light-yellow or whitiſh Colour, and their Bills duſky or black, tho' all ſhaped like the above deſcribed, and apparently of the ſame Species. I believe there may be found a dozen Deſcriptions of this Bird, and there are four Figures in *Willughby*, given as ſo many diſtinct Species: But as none of theſe were ſatisfactory to me, I have given this Figure and Deſcription of a perfect Bird, which may more than anſwer the Purpoſe of ſo many. Mr. *Albin*, *Vol.* III. *pag.* 9. of his Hiſtory of Birds, has given us the laſt and worſt Figure of this Bird, which, he ſays, is from the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*; he has given no Deſcription of it in Particular, but only extracted from *Willughby* ſomething that is ſaid in general of this Genus. The Inhabitants of the *Molucca* Iſlands call them *Manucodiatæ*, that is *God's Birds*, as *Aldrovandus* reports. I have not been able by all my Searches into the Collections of Naturaliſts (where I have found many perfect and imperfect) to diſcover more than one Species of this Bird, with the flame-like Feathers extending to a great Length from under their Wings.

The ſuppoſed King of the greater BIRDS *of* PARADISE.

THIS Bird is figured as near its natural Bigneſs as I could draw it. I believe, comparatively, it may be about the Size of a Chafinch, its Bill longer, and its Legs ſtronger in Proportion; it hath a very ſhort Tail, the Wings when cloſed reaching a good Way beyond it.

The Bill is pretty ſtraight and ſomething ſlender, of a yellow Colour, about an Inch long, if meaſur'd to the Slits or Angles of the Mouth. The Eyes are ſmall, placed on each Side the Head, juſt over the Angles of the Mouth. The upper Mandible of the Bill is half Way cover'd with Feathers, like Velvet, of an Orange-Colour. The Head is cover'd with pluſh-like Feathers, (which is a Characteriſtick of this Genus) the Neck, Back, upper Sides of the Wings and Tail have Feathers of the common Make, allfrom Head to Tail of a full red Colour, a little inclining to Cheſnut, beautifully gloſſy; the under or forward Part of the Neck has a Mixture of Black blended with the Red, like the black Throat of a Cock-Sparrow; the Inſides of the greater Feathers of the Wings are of a reddiſh Yellow, lighter than they are above; the inner Covert-Feathers of the Wings are white; the under Side of the Tail is duſky: Under each Wing is a remarkable Tuft of Feathers, each conſiſting of ſeven or eight in Number, of a dark, blackiſh, brown Colour, with very fine, gloſſy, green Tips, each Feather having a tranſverſe Bar, or Line of a whitiſh Colour, parting the green Tip from the duſky Part of the Feather. I have extended the Wings in this Figure the better to ſhew theſe Feathers. It hath on the Breaſt a half Moon-like Mark, the Points or Horns pointing upwards, of a dark green Colour, ſhining with a bright Gloſs like the Necks of Mallards; this Spot is divided from the Neck by a yellowiſh light Line, which paſſes tranſverſly immediately above it. The Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail are White, tho' the lower Parts of the Thighs about the Knees are a little browniſh. From the upper Side of the middle of the Tail there ſprang two ſtiff, naked Stems of Feathers, about ſix Inches long, of a dark-brown Colour, tho' toward their Points they were beſet on one Side with Webs, and curled round, ſo as to form circular Terminations, flat, and ſhining with a changeable Colour partaking of Red and Green. The Legs are pretty long and ſtrong; it hath four Toes, ſtanding after the uſual Manner, all of a dark-brown Colour; the Claws are ſtrong, and of a light Horn-Colour.

All theſe Birds are brought to us from ſome Part or other of the *Eaſt-Indies*, but chiefly, (by Report) from the *Spice-Iſlands*, poſſeſſed by the *Hollanders*. That from which this Draught was taken was a very perfect dried Bird, preſerved in the *Muſeum* of the Royal Society, *London*, (*Anno* 1742). This Bird, I believe, is deſcribed by our Countryman Mr. *Willughby*, *P.* 96, of his Hiſtory of Birds; but finding my Subject differ a good Deal from his Deſcription, I imagine this to be more Perfect, and as the Figure in *Willughby* is very ſmall, and meanly deſign'd, I hope this will be more acceptable. I find alſo a Figure of this Bird in a Natural Hiſtory, publiſhed at *Amſterdam* by *Albert Seba*, Vol. I. Tab. 37. which varies a little from this; but as that is a great and very expenſive Work, and not like to fall into the Hands of many of my Countrymen, it has not deterr'd me from giving the Publick this Figure and Deſcription. I follow *Willughby* in giving a Royal Title to this Bird, tho' I think the before deſcrib'd merits that Honour better.

The

The [illegible] of the greater Birds of Paradise [illegible]

The GOLDEN BIRD *of* PARADISE.

THE Bird is here figured of its natural Bigneſs; it hath a pretty long and ſtrong Bill in Proportion to its Size.

The Bill is of a browniſh Colour toward the Head, and black at the Point, which bends downward a very little. The Eyes ſeemed in the dried Bird very ſmall, (ſo as to be but juſt perceptible) placed on the Sides of the Head, pretty near, and juſt over the Angles of the Mouth. Between the Eyes and Bill, and almoſt round the Bill, it has black Feathers like Pluſh or Velvet, narrow at the Baſe of the upper Mandible; from the lower Mandible of the Bill it extends itſelf about an Inch down the Throat. The Head, upper Side of the Neck, and the Back are cover'd with Feathers of an exceeding fine, bright, reddiſh Orange, or gold Colour, long and looſe on the Neck, like thoſe of a domeſtick Cock, and falling a little over the Breaſt. The Breaſt, Belly, and greater Feathers of the Wings are of a very beautiful Yellow, or pale Orange; the Covert-Feathers of the Wings are Black, with a ſmall Mixture of Yellow. The golden or yellow Colour of this Bird is ſo very bright, that it is far beyond my Art to imitate: The Tail is compoſed of twelve Feathers, (it being, I believe, perfect,) of a deep Black above, and a ruſty or fainter Black beneath; the Shafts of the Feathers beneath appearing yellowiſh. All the Tail-Feathers have a very narrow Fringe or Border of Yellow juſt at their Tips. The Bird being brought from the *Indies* without Legs, I can ſay nothing about them, but for the better Grace of the Figure, I have added Legs and Feet, of ſuch a Form and Proportion, as I judged moſt proper, from my Obſervation of the other Species of Birds of *Paradiſe*, which I have ſeen with their Legs perfect.

This Bird was brought from the *Eaſt-Indies* by my good Friend, Capt. *Iſaac Worth*, a Commander in our *Eaſt-India* Company's Service, who preſented it to me. I take it to be abſolutely a Non-deſcript, and I much regret that it was imperfect in wanting Legs. I am alſo doubtful, whether ſome of the greater Quills have not been taken away, (for it had only ſix or ſeven in a Wing,) which it is very likely were Black, for moſt Birds have the outer or Pinion-Quills of the Colour of their Tails; but I have ſeen more than once in Voyagers, which I cannot recollect, an Account of the *Indians* drying and preparing theſe Birds for Merchandiſe amongſt the military Men in the Oriental Countries, who uſe them as Plumes for their Caps, which may be the Reaſon why moſt of theſe Birds are maimed, and deprived of ſuch Parts as have no particular Beauty in them, that they may not cover or obſcure the more beautiful Feathers. I have given it juſt as it appear'd to me, with only the Addition of Legs. This Tribe ſeems to me to be rather a-kin to Pyes and Jays, than to the Hawk-Kind, as ſome Authors have imagin'd.

The Fly is in the Collection of *Robert Neſbit*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society, *London*. The Body and under Wings are of a fine ſhining Green, having the Luſtre of poliſhed Metal; the Tips of the Wings and their under Sides duſky or black; the upper Wings are of a light-brown Colour, very thin and tranſparent. It was brought fr[illegible]

The

The PYED BIRD *of* PARADISE.

THIS Bird is here figured of its natural Bigneſs, but as the Plate would not take in the Length of the two extraordinary long Feathers of the Tail, I have added a Draught in ſmall, to ſhow the Proportion of the Tail to the Body. Theſe long Feathers of the Tail are each of them fifteen Inches long.

The Bill is duſky or Black, compreſſed like a Duck's Bill, ſo that the Angles of the Mouth are at a good Diſtance, which inlarges the Swallow. At the Baſe of the upper Mandible are placed ſtiff, black Hairs, ſtanding out forward like the Smellers in Quadrupeds; the Eyes are placed over the Angles of the Mouth; the Head and Neck are wholly Black, having a Creſt of looſe ſlender Feathers bending backward, which I ſuppoſe it can either erect or let fall on the Neck at Pleaſure. The Body (excluſive of the Wings) is wholly White. The prime Quills are black, except a little Whiteneſs at their Roots or Bottoms, as is what is called the Baſtard-Wing, which covers their Bottoms; the Quills that are next the Back are Black in their middle Parts, border'd all round their Edges with White, as is the Row of Covert-Feathers immediately above them; the leſſer Covert-Feathers of the Wing are white, with a very fine Daſh of Black drawn down the Middle of each Feather; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings are purely White. The Tail is long like that of a Magpye, the Feathers gradually increaſing in Length from the Sides to the Middle; the two middle Feathers ſhooting out to a great Exceſs, being about ten Inches longer than the other Feathers. The Tail-Feathers are White, the ſhorter, tipped and bordered with a Fringe of Black; the long ones have each a ſmall Daſh of Black at their Tips. The Shafts of the Tail-Feathers are Black, except ſo much of the long Feathers as ſhoot beyond the Shorter. The Legs and Feet are of a Lead-Colour, the Nails or Claws of the ſame; the Legs are rather ſlender than ſtrong in Proportion; the Feet are like thoſe of the King's-Fiſher, the middle and outer Toe on each Foot being join'd together almoſt to the Claws, and the middle and inner Toe to the firſt Joint.

I have ſeen three of theſe Birds preſerved dry in *London*, and they being all in the Hands of my Friends, I have been favoured with the Uſe of them to complete this Draught and Deſcription. One of them is in the Cabinet of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Baronet; the other in that of Dr. *Mead*, and the third in the Hands of the Family of the late curious Mr. *Dandridge*. I muſt acknowledge that this Bird has been deſcribed by Mr. *Petever*, (ſee his Deſcription in *Ray*'s *Sinopſis Methodica Avium*, P. 193. Tab. 2. N°. 13.) but as his Figure is ſmall, and not correct, and his Deſcription too brief, I hope the curious will not think my Labour loſt. In *Albert Seba*'s Natural Hiſtory, *Vol.* I. *P.* 48. the *creſted moſt rare Bird of Paradiſe*, and *P.* 85. the *black and white Oriental Bird of Paradiſe*, both ſeem to be the above deſcribed, differing, as I take it, only in Age or Sex. Tho' the above Authors have placed this Bird with the *Manucodiata*, I can by no Means agree with them; it being generally different, in having no Velvet-like Feathers about the Head, no gay or ſhining Colouring, and the Feet weaker and of a quite different Structure, as well as in having ſtiff long Briſtles or Hairs above the Angles of the Mouth. I have not much examin'd into the Merits of *Seba*'s Figures and Deſcriptions; they may be very well; but as his Hiſtory is an expenſive Work, and not publiſhed in our Country or Language, his having publiſhed any Subject can be no good Reaſon why I ſhould not give an original Figure with a Deſcription immediately from Nature, in our own Language.

The

The Black and White crested Bird of Paradice Published Septem.r 1743

G. Edwards

The three toe'd Wood Pecker · G. E. Drawer 1748

11.1

The three Toed WOOD-PECKER.

THIS Figure repreſents the Bird juſt of the Bigneſs of Life; it agrees in Magnitude with our greateſt ſpotted Wood-Pecker, or Fire-tail, as it is in ſome Places call'd.

Its Bill is ſhaped as in all others of this Genus, (being as it were cut off at the Point, where it has ſomething like the Edge of a Chiſel in a perpendicular Direction) of a dirty Fleſh-Colour, Black at the Point; the Noſtrils are cover'd with ſtiff black Feathers growing forwards over them; the Crown of the Head is of a Gold Colour. The Sides of the Head, the upper Part of the Neck, the Back, and upper Side of the Tail and Wings are Black; from behind the Eyes proceed faintiſh white Lines tending downward; from the Angles of the Mouth there proceed alſo white Lines paſſing beneath the Eyes. On the hinder Part of the Head, in the Middle of the Back, and on the Rump, ſome of the black Feathers have white Tips; the outer or greater Quills are ſpotted on their Webs with white Spots, the Spots ſmall on the outer Webs, and larger on the Inner; the middle Quills are Black, but thoſe next the Back are variegated Black and White, as are the three outermoſt Feathers on each Side of the Tail; the under Side from Bill to Tail is White; the inner Coverts of the Wings, and the Sides of the Body are variegated with tranſverſe waved Lines of Black and White. The Legs, Feet and Claws are of a brown Colour. What is moſt extraordinary in this Bird is, its having only three Toes, two ſtanding forward and one backward; all others of this Tribe I have met with having two forward and two backward. The back Toe on this Bird, in Conſideration of its being ſingle, is ſtronger than either of thoſe forward, and is armed with a longer Claw. This Bird may be known from all others, the Feet being ſingular, and the only one I have met with, with Feet ſo formed: There are indeed many Birds with only three Toes on a Foot, but they have them all ſtanding forwards.

Two of theſe Birds were brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and another I have ſeen in the Hands of Mr. *Henry Baker*, F. R. S. which all agreed in the Structure of their Feet, as well as in other Reſpects. I had imagin'd this Bird to be a Non-deſcript, but believe I am miſtaken; for happening to ſee a Natural Hiſtory of the Animals of *Sweden*, by *Carol. Linneus*, publiſhed at *Leyden*, *Ann.* 1746, I find a Wood-Pecker deſcrib'd, *P.* 30. which very nearly anſwers my Deſcription. He gives its Name and Place thus: *Picus pedibus tridactylis*, *Habitat in alpibus Dalekarlicis.* This he extracts from Acad. *Stockholm*, 1740, *P.* 222. So that it is an Inhabitant of the very Northern Parts both of *Europe* and *America*. As the above-mentioned Author has given no Figure of this Bird, this Draught is, I believe, the firſt that has been exhibited.

The American KING'S-FISHER.

THIS Bird is here figured of its natural Bigneſs. In its general Make, and the Shape of the Bill and Feet it agrees with the *European* King's-Fiſher, but it hath a Tail longer in Proportion.

It hath a ſtrong Bill of a black, or duſky Colour, except that Part of the lower Mandible which joins to the Head, where it is of a reddiſh Fleſh-Colour; the Noſtrils are placed pretty near the Head; the Eyes are juſt over the Angles of the Mouth: The Head is of a blueiſh Lead-Colour; on the Crown are looſe, long pointed Feathers that form a Sort of Creſt. It hath two white Spots on each Side of the Head, one between the Noſtril and the Eye, and the other a little under, or behind the Eye. The Throat and under Side of the Neck is White; which Whiteneſs forms a Sort of Collar that almoſt meets on the Neck behind; below this White the Breaſt is Lead-Colour, as is the whole upper Side, Neck, Back, Wing, and Tail. Six or ſeven of the prime Quills are blackiſh, having ſmall white Spots on their outer Webs, which all together form tranſverſe Lines of White. The Remainder of the Quills outwardly have white Tips, as hath the Baſtard-Wing, and the Row of Covert-Feathers immediately above the Quills; the outer Quills have their inner Webs White toward their Bottoms; thoſe ſucceeding them are indented with Duſky and White on their inner Webs. The inner Covert-Feathers of the Wings are White, with a little Mixture of Orange-Colour. The Tail is of a lighter Lead-Colour beneath than it is above, all the Feathers are tipped and tranſverſly marked with narrow Bars of White; the Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White. The Sides under the Wings are of a reddiſh Orange-Colour, which is intermixed with the White on the Sides of the Belly. The Legs are very ſhort, and bare of Feathers a little above the Knees; the middle and outer Toes are joined as in others of this Tribe; the Legs and Feet are of a reddiſh Brown, the Claws duſky.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham* (where it appears in the Spring and Summer) Mr. *Cateſby*, in his Natural Hiſtory of *Carolina*, &c. has deſcribed this Bird as an Inhabitant of that Country. *Marcgrave*, in his Hiſtory of *Braſil*, *P.* 194, has deſcribed and figured a Bird, which I take to be this, tho' his Deſcription is too brief, and his Figure bad. It ſeems by what has been ſaid, to be an Inhabitant of the greater Part of *America*, and may perhaps extend itſelf to the utmoſt Southern Bound of that Continent; ſince it is not colder in *Terra del fugo*, beyond the *Magalenick* Strait, than it is in *Hudſon's-Bay*, where this Bird was taken. On examining Mr. *Cateſby*'s Figure and Deſcription, and comparing it with mine, I have Reaſon to think he drew his Figure from a Female, or a young Bird not arrived at its Beauty; for I find many Marks in mine not diſcoverable in his, which is the Reaſon I have given this Figure, Deſcription, and farther Account. *Marcgrave*'s *Braſilian* Name is *Jaguacati-guacu*.

The

C.P.R. et P.pr G. Edwards 1749

Geo Edwards
1-49
116

The Horned Indian PHEASANT.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of ſome of our largeſt Poultry, or of a middle Size, between a Hen and Turkey; for Shape of Body and Proportion of Parts pretty much like a Turkey, and may be ranged with Fowls of the Poultry-kind.

The Bill is ſhaped like a Hen's, of a brown Colour, more duſky towards the Point. The Noſtrils, Fore-part of the Head, and Space all round the Eyes are cover'd with ſlender black Feathers, reſembling ſhort Hairs; the Top of the Head is Red; from above each Eye tending backward (as ſhewn in the Figure) ſprings a Horn, of a callous, fleſhy Subſtance, round in Shape, of a fine blue Colour, and ending with a bluntiſh Point; from the lower Mandible of the Bill hangs a Flap of looſe Skin down the Fore-part of the Neck, of an exceeding fine blue Colour, with Spots and Marks of Orange-Colour on it; bare of Feathers on the upper Side, but the under Side, which is detached from the Neck, is cover'd with ſmall black Feathers, as is that Part of the Neck that is cover'd by it; without Side of this Flap, down its Middle, is another looſe black Skin, joined to it, as it were, by its Edge only, and thinly beſet with black Hairs. This Skin is of a wrinkled and ſoft Texture, and I believe the Bird may be capable of dilating or contracting it at Pleaſure, after the Manner of the Turkey-Cock. The Figure muſt help my Deſcription, the Head of this Bird being different from any Thing I have met with; the Neck and Breaſt is of a full Red, inclining to Orange; a little Black is intermixed on the Neck behind; the Breaſt and lower Part of the Neck behind is thick ſet with ſmall white Spots, each Spot encompaſſed with a Ring of Black. The Back, Wings, Tail and under Side, are of a pretty bright, yellowiſh, brown Colour; which, round the Bottom of the Neck, gradually ſoftens and intermixes with the Red. The Back and Wings have ſmall tranſverſe waved Lines of a darker Brown; the white Spots on the Back, Wings, Tail and Belly, from being round, become gradually of the Shape of Drops of Pearl, with their ſharp Ends towards the Bird's Head, and the blunt Ends backwards. Theſe Spots are all encompaſſed with Black; the Thighs are Brown, with tranſverſe duſky Lines; the Legs and Feet are like thoſe of a Cock, of a whitiſh Colour. It had Spurs, by which I judge it to be a Cock Bird.

This Bird's Head was ſent in Spirits from *Bengal* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, to Dr. *Mead*, together with a Draught of the whole Bird; and as the Head, which had the whole Neck to it, agreed with the Drawing, I ſuppoſe the whole was pretty well performed; for which Reaſon I have ventur'd to publiſh this Draught, tho' the principal Part only be drawn by me from Nature, the reſt being copied from that Drawing. The Tail appear'd, in the Original Draught, a little bruſhy at the End, as if broken off by being kept in a Cage or Coop: It was in Length, of the Proportion I have here given it; but I imagine this moſt rare and curious Bird, in its Perfection, has the Tail ſomething, if not a great Deal longer; ſo that I have left it doubtful by caſting it behind a Tree. I believe this Capital Bird has not been deſcribed by any Author. The Learned and Curious Dr. *Mead* received with the above, other Drawings, in their natural Colours, of a great many rare *Indian* Birds, which I am ſatisfied are all from Nature; but as I have profeſſed to give Draughts and Deſcriptions of Things only from Nature, I could not indulge the Inclination I had to make them publick. The Original Drawing is under-writ the *Napaul Pheaſant*.

The

The LONG-TAILED GROUS *from* Hudſon's-Bay.

THIS Bird is of the Bigneſs of a Pheaſant, or rather of the black Game, (called the Heathcock or Grous with us) of which Genus it is a Species. This I was informed was a Hen; the Cock, my Author tells me, is of a blacker Colour, and gloſſy on the Neck. There is the ſame Difference between the Cocks and Hens in our Heath Game.

It hath the Bill like that of a domeſtick Hen, of a black or duſky Colour; the Head and Neck are of a bright reddiſh Brown, variegated with tranſverſe waved duſky Lines. Above and beneath each Eye, and on the under Side of the Head the Feathers are of a light-brown, or whitiſh: The Feathers on the Back, Wings and Tail are Black in their middle Parts, indented with a bright Brown on their Sides, and tranſverſly marked Black and Brown at their Tips, which forms a confuſed broken Appearance of Black and Brown tranſverſly mixed all over the upper Side of the Bird. The Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings are duſky and white, mixed in tranſverſe Lines; the outward Coverts of the Wings, and the Quill-Feathers next the Back, have white Tips; the prime Quills have Spots of White along their outer Webs; the inner Webs of the Quills are Aſh-Colour, and without Spots. The Tail hath the two middle Feathers longer by near two Inches than thoſe next them; they all gradually ſhorten toward the Side-Feathers. The three outermoſt Feathers on each Side are White. The Breaſt from Brown gradually becomes White; as does the Belly, Sides under the Wing, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail. The Breaſt is ſpotted with half-Moon-like black Spots, but on the Belly the black Spots are ſhaped like Hearts, and extend to the Coverts under the Tail. The Legs are cover'd with fine Feathers, that look like Hairs, of a whitiſh-brown Colour, tranſverſly variegated with duſky Lines: The Toes and Claws are of a duſky blackiſh Colour: Each Toe is pectinated on both Sides, as are the Toes in all this Tribe of Birds.

This Bird was brought by Mr. *Iſham* from *Hudſon's-Bay*, where it is called a Pheaſant; its long Tail and Colour agreeing very well with our Hen Pheaſant, and the Male of this Bird may perhaps reſemble the Cock Pheaſant as nearly. I ſuppoſe, when living, it had a red Space above its Eyes in Form of Eye-brows, as all of this Genus have; but as I could not make them plain in the dried Bird, I have omitted them in my Figure and Deſcription. I believe I may pronounce this Bird a Non-deſcript. Dr. *Michel*, a Phyſician of *Virginia*, now in *England*, on ſeeing my Original Draughts of this Bird, ſays, they have the ſame in the Woods and unfrequented Parts of *Virginia*, and that the Cock is a ſtately Bird, walking very erect.

The Black and Spotted HEATH-COCK.

THIS Bird is of a middle Size, between our Pheaſant and Partridge, ſeemingly of a longer-made Body, and having ſomething a longer Tail, in Proportion, than the common Partridge.

The Bill is like that of a Hen, or Pheaſant, of a dark Lead-Colour, Black toward the Point; the Noſtrils are cover'd with black Feathers. The Eye-brows appeared of a red Colour, tho' the Skin was dry. The Fore-part and under Side of the Head is Black; it hath between the Angles of the Mouth and the Eyes, on each Side, a white Spot, and another behind each Eye; from the Corners of the Mouth there paſs white Lines under the Eyes, which beyond the Eyes tend downward, and meet below the Throat, ſo as to encompaſs all the black Feathers that cover the under Side of the Head and Throat. The Feathers on the Top of the Head, along the Neck, Back, and Coverts of the Tail, are variegated with black and duſky Brown, or Aſh-Colour, in Semi-Circles, following each other within the Verges of the Feathers, and thereby forming a broken tranſverſe Mixture on the upper Side. The outer Covert-Feathers of the Wings are variegated like thoſe on the Back, but the light Mixture is rather Brown than Aſh-Colour; the Quills of the Wings are Black, or Duſky, edged with Brown; the inner Coverts of the Wings are Duſky, with white Tips. All the Feathers of the Tail are Black, with Orange-colour'd Tips. The Breaſt and Belly are Black; the lower Belly and Thighs are Black, Brown and White intermixed. The Coverts under the Tail are White, with half-Moon-like Spots of Black: The Sides under the Wings, Duſky and Brown tranſverſly mixed. On each Side, round the Joints of the Wings when cloſed, are ſome white Feathers very agreeably broken into the black Feathers on the Breaſt and Belly. The Legs are cover'd down to the Feet with ſlender Feathers of a brown Colour, tranſverſly mixed with fine waved Lines of Black; the Toes and Claws are dark Brown, the Toes toothed on their Borders; the hinder Toe is ſo obſcured by the Feathers on the Leg as not to be viſible.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, where it is called the *Wood-Partridge*. It is plainly of the Heathcock, or Grous Kind, and is, I am confident, the Male of one I have publiſhed in my firſt Volume of Birds, *P.* 71, by the Name of the *Brown and Spotted Heathcock*; that differing from this juſt as the Hen in our black Game differs from the Cock: So that I have not the leaſt Doubt in myſelf, but that the Bird here deſcribed, and that at *P.* 71, are Cock and Hen. This Bird, I believe, has never been figured or deſcribed.

The Mountain PARTRIDGE.

THIS Bird is properly a Pigeon or Dove, tho' it has gained the above Name in *Jamaica*. It was drawn from a Bird brought alive from *Jamaica* to *London*, and is, figured in the Plate, of its natural Bigneſs.

The Bill is ſhaped like thoſe in other Doves, blackiſh from the Point half its Length, the Remainder toward the Head, with the Knob over the Noſtrils, of a fine Red. The Eyes have their Irides of a fine bright Yellow, and are encompaſſed with a Skin, bare of Feathers, of a fine Scarlet-Colour; which Skin reaches from the Eyes on each Side to the Corners of the Bill. The Feathers joining to the upper Part of the Bill, on the Forehead, are of a Clay-Colour; the Remainder of the Head, the back Part and Sides of the Neck, are of a fine, dark, reddiſh Purple-Colour, ſhining with a changeable Gloſs; the Fore-part of the Neck is of a reddiſh Clay-Colour. From the Angles of the Mouth there paſſes a white Line under each Eye; it is alſo White on the Throat, or under Side of the Head. At the Bottom of the Neck, juſt at the Joint of the Wing, on each Side, is a ſmall Plat of White tranſverſly placed. The Back, Wings and Tail, are of a reddiſh Copper-Colour; the Covert-Feathers of the Wings are edged with a lighter Copper-Colour; the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are of a lightiſh Yellow, or Clay-Colour. The Legs and Feet are made like thoſe of other Doves, having Toes on each Foot, placed after the uſual Manner: Both Legs and Feet of a red or Roſe-Colour; the Claws are browniſh.

This Bird was the Property of my good Friend Mr. *John Warner*, Merchant, at *Rotherhith*, near *London*, who permitted me to make a Drawing from it. Tho' it hath already been well deſcribed by my worthy Patron Sir *Hans Sloane*, Baronet, in his Hiſtory of *Jamaica*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 304. Yet, as it has never appeared in its Native Colours, I have ventured here to publiſh it, and to complete my Deſcription ſhall borrow the following Account from Sir *Hans Sloane*. " The Stomach was pretty large, " and filled with a Sort of Bay-Berries, call'd Sweet-wood Berries; it was not very " muſcular, neither was there any Thing extraordinary in the Entrails of this Bird; " they are found in the woody Mountains near the Angels, where they feed on Ber- " ries. They are accounted very good Food: They build their Neſts in low-bough'd " Trees, and make them with Sticks laid croſs one another, on which is placed " Hair and Cotton; they are made ſo little, that the Young when feather'd fall out " of them on the Ground, and are there fed by them." See the Figure, Natural Hiſtory of *Jamaica*, Tab. 261. Fig. 1.

The

The Great AMERICAN MARTIN.

THIS Bird is figured of its natural Bigneſs. On comparing it with our *Black Martin* or *Swift*, it ſeem'd to be ſomething bigger bodied, but not altogether ſo long winged. The Bill and Legs are bigger and ſtronger in Proportion than I have obſerved them to be in other Birds of this Genus.

The Bill is ſtronger than what is obſervable in the Swallow-kind, having a ſmall Angle on each Side of the upper Mandible toward its Point; both the upper and lower Mandible are of a duſky or black Colour, and very broad toward the Head, whereby the Throat is enlarged; the Noſtrils are round, and placed near the Forehead: The Eyes are almoſt over the Angles of the Mouth, which are cleft pretty deep; at the Baſe of the Bill both above and beneath are whitiſh Feathers. The Head, upper Part of the Neck, Back, Rump, and Covert-Feathers of the Wings are Black, with a ſhining Purple Gloſs. The Throat and Breaſt are cover'd with dark grey Feathers; the Quills of the Wings and the Feathers of the Tail are of a duſky Black with browniſh Edges; both Quills and Tail are ſomething lighter beneath; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings are duſky, with whitiſh Edges; the Ridge of the Wing is whitiſh; the Sides under the Wings are duſky. The Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White, a little clouded with a duſky Colour. The Legs, Feet and Claws of a dark or blackiſh Colour. The Legs and Toes longer than in our *Black Martin* or *Swift*, the Legs are not feather'd, nor the Toes ſtanding all forward as in the *Swift*; but three are forward and one backward; the middle and outer Toe being join'd as far as the firſt Joint.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon*'s-*Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and I believe it differs from any Thing yet deſcribed, tho' on a ſuperficial View it may very eaſily be taken for our *Black Martin* or *Swift*: Yet in the Bill and Feet I find a very material Difference. Poſſibly it may be the *Tapera* of *Marcgrave*; See his Hiſtory of *Braſil*, *P.* 205. Mr. *Catesby*, in his Natural Hiſtory of *Carolina*, hath figured and deſcribed two *American* Swallows altogether different from this, the one figur'd, *Vol.* I. *P.* 51. call'd the *Purple Martin*, the other *Vol.* II. in the Appendix, *P.* 8. call'd the *American Swallow*. Sir *Hans Sloane* has alſo mentioned a Swallow in his Natural Hiſtory of *Jamaica*, which he imagines may be the ſame with our *Black Martin* or *Swift*. I think it muſt appear very plain to Naturaliſts, that the above deſcribed differs ſpecifically from our *Swift*. The Name the Northern *Americans* give it is *Saſhaun Paſhu*.

The Fly, I take to be a Kind of Fire-Fly, and that Part on his Head, the Lanthorn. The Wings are all flat, and the upper ones hard and ſmooth like thoſe of the *Beetle* or *Scarabæi* Kind, of which it is a Species. The Body and lower Wings are Orange-Colour, except the Tips of the Wings, which have a broad Border of Black; the upper Wings are Green, variegated and ſpotted with Yellow; the yellow Spots and Marks having ſmaller Spots within them of an Orange-Colour. The under Side is colour'd and ſpotted as the above, but not ſo bright. This Fly was brought from *China*, by Captain *Iſaac Worth*.

The AMERICAN NIGHTINGALE.

THE lower Bird figur'd in this Plate is the *American Nightingale*, whoſe natural Bigneſs is the ſame as in the Picture.

As I have been very preciſe in figuring the Bill, I need only ſay, that the upper Mandible is of a duſky or blackiſh Colour, and the under one of a Fleſh-Colour; the Noſtrils are placed cloſe to the Feathers of the Forehead; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, the Back, and upper Sides of the Wings and Tail are of a dark, greeniſh-brown Colour; tho' the Rump and Borders of the Wing-Feathers are more of a yellowiſh Green. The under Side from Bill to Tail is of a dirty Orange-Colour; the inner Covert-Feathers of the Wings, and the inner Webs of the Quill and Tail-Feathers are of the ſame Orange-Colour. From above the Angles of the Mouth there paſſes a duſky Line through each Eye, and from beneath the Angles of the Mouth there paſſes under each Eye another duſky Line. From the Noſtrils there paſs Lines of Orange above the Eyes. The Legs, Feet and Claws are of a dirty Brown or blackiſh Colour, formed as in moſt other ſmall Birds.

This Bird was brought from *Jamaica* by Mr. *Harper*, Surgeon, late of *Plaſtow* in *Eſſex*. It differs from any Deſcription I can find, but comes neareſt to the *Spaniſh* Nightingale in Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Hiſtory of *Jamaica*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 299. to which he gives the *Latin* Name *Icterus Minor Nidum ſuſpendens*.

The Green SPARROW, *or Green Humming* BIRD.

THE upper Figure in the Plate repreſents this Bird of its natural Size. The Bill is long in Proportion like that of a King's-Fiſher; much broader, then deep like a Duck's Bill. It is ridged along the Top of the upper Mandible; the Noſtrils are plac'd on each Side of the Ridge near the Head; the upper Mandible is of a duſky Brown, the Lower of a yellow or Orange-Colour. At the Baſe of the Bill are placed ſtiff black Hairs or Briſtles ſtanding forwards. The whole upper Side of the Bird from Bill to Tail-end, is of a very fine Parrot-Green. The inner Coverts of the Wings are White: The inſide of the Quills, and the under Side of the Tail are of a browniſh Aſh-Colour. Five or Six of the prime Quills are Duſky or Black at their Tips. The Throat is of a very fine Red: The Breaſt, Belly, Thighs and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White, a little ſhaded with a pale Green. The Legs and Feet are of a duſky Colour, the Toes joined as they are in the King's-Fiſher.

This Bird was brought from *Jamaica* by Mr. *Harper*, and is what Sir *Hans Sloane* has deſcribed by the above Name, *Vol.* II. *P.* 306. of his Hiſtory of *Jamaica*. There was brought another of the ſame Species with this, which I ſuppoſe was the Hen, its Colours being not ſo bright. This Bird belongs to the ſame Genus with that deſcribed, *P.* 113. of this Book, call'd the *Pyed Bird of Paradiſe*, tho' they appear ſo unlike, and came from ſuch diſtant Parts of the World. The Compreſſion of the Bills, the Briſtles at their Baſes, and the Structure of the Feet are ſufficient Arguments to prove their Kindred. Its *Latin* Name in Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Hiſtory, is, *Rubecula viridis elegantiſſima*.

122

The Black and Yellow CREEPER.

THE upper Figure in the Plate repreſents this Bird of its natural Size. The Shape of the Bill, Size of the Bird, and its Make in General agreeing with our Creeper [*Certhia*] I thought proper to give it the above Name.

The Bill is ſlender, ſharp-pointed, and a little bowed downward like a Scythe, Black of Colour, and the Noſtrils ſmall. The Head, Neck, Throat, Back, Wings and Tail are of a full black Colour. Over each Eye paſſes a Line of White. The Bottoms of the greater Quills next the Belly and the inner Coverts of the Wings are White. All the Tail-Feathers, except the two Middle ones, are tipped with White. The under Side of the greater Feathers of the Wings and Tail are duſky. The Breaſt, Rump, and Border of the Wing where it falls on the Breaſt is of a fine bright Yellow, a little inclining to Gold-Colour. The Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are of a pale Yellow, or white Colour. The Legs and Feet are Duſky or Black. The Toes, (four in Number) ſtanding after the uſual Manner.

This Bird was brought in Spirits with others from *Jamaica*, by Mr. *Harpur*. I take it to be a Cock Bird, and believe the Hen of it hath been deſcribed by Sir *Hans Sloane*, and is what he calls a black and yellow Bird, (*Luſcinia ſeu Philomela e fuſco et luteo Varia.*) *Sloane's* Natural Hiſtory of *Jamaica*, Vol. II. P. 307. Tab. 259.

The AMERICAN HEDGE-SPARROW.

NOT readily knowing what Tribe to refer this Bird to, I have given it the above Name, tho' its Bill is thicker and ſtronger than in the *Curruca eliotæ*. It is drawn of its natural Size in the lower Figure of the Plate.

The Bill is pretty ſtrong, (tho' not like thoſe of the granivorous Kind) ſharp at the Point, and bowed a little downward, of a black Colour. The Head and Neck are of an Aſh-Colour, a little inclining to Green: The Back, Wings and Tail are of a brown Colour; the Inſides of the Quill and under Side of the Tail more cineritious, or Aſh-Colour. The Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, Covert-Feathers within the Wings, and under the Tail, are White, clouded with a duſky Colour. The Legs, Feet and Claws are form'd after the uſual Manner, of a brown Colour.

This Bird was brought from *Jamaica* by Mr. *Harpur*, and is one of the plaineſt Birds I have met with, having hardly any Mark by which it may be characterized. I cannot find that it has been before deſcribed.

The ſmall white Moth is *Engliſh*; it is White above and beneath, except a Daſh of Brown down the upper Side of the lower Section of the Body, and Orange-Colour at the Tip of the Tail.

The Greateſt BULFINCH-COCK.

THIS Bird is here figured of its natural Bigneſs. The Shape of the Bill and the Colour of the Breaſt agreeing with our Bulfinch, I ſuppoſe them both to belong to the ſame Genus.

It hath a pretty ſtrong Bill; the upper Mandible arched and over-hanging the Lower a little, (but not ſo remarkably as in Parrots) is of a black or duſky Colour. The lower Mandible is of a reddiſh Fleſh-Colour next the Throat, the Point is Black. The whole Head, Throat, Breaſt and Rump, are of a very fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour. There paſſes from the Noſtrils (which are covered with duſky Feathers) to the Eyes, on each Side, a blackiſh Line. The Hinder-part of the Neck and Back is covered with black Feathers tipped with Scarlet, which makes a beautiful Mixture. The Wings are Black; the greater Quills next the Back are tipped and bordered with White: Thoſe next the Belly have narrow Borders of Red: The firſt and ſecond Rows of Covert-Feathers are tipped with White, which form two oblique Bars of White acroſs each Wing. The leſſer Covert of the Wings are a little fringed with Red. The Inſides of the Wings, Sides under the Wings, Belly and Thighs are of a light Aſh-Colour; the Covert-Feathers under the Tail are whitiſh. The Tail is Black above, and inclining to Aſh-Colour beneath; the Legs, Feet and Claws are formed and ſtand after the uſual Manner, all of a blackiſh, brown Colour.

Two of theſe Birds, which I take to be Male and Female, were brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*; who told me, they continue all the Winter there; which is an Argument of their being very hardy Birds. Nature ſeems to have given them ſtrong and hooked Bills, the better to enable them to provide for themſelves, by pecking out the Buds of Trees and Shrubs that are hardly viſible in the rigid Winters of *North America*. It is not common to meet with Birds of ſo gay a Colour in Climates ſo far North, for it is obſervable, that in very Northern Countries, Birds have no Colours but White, Black, or Brown, and that they are all Water Birds; few or no Land Birds being found by the Whale-fiſhers in *Greenland*.

The Greateſt BULFINCH-HEN.

THIS Bird is here repreſented of its natural Bigneſs.

The Bill is ſtrong and hooked as in Parrots, tho' not ſo ſuddenly; the upper Mandible is Duſky, the Nether Fleſh-coloured, but ending Black at the Point. The Noſtrils are cover'd with whitiſh Feathers; at the Root of the lower Chap of the Bill, and under the Eye, are alſo ſome whitiſh Feathers; the Top of the Head, Rump, and Covert-Feathers of the Tail are of a reddiſh Orange-Colour; the Sides and under Part of the Head is of a light-browniſh Yellow. The Hinder-part of the Neck, the Back, Wings and Tail are of a dark Brown inclining to Black. Some of the greater Quills next the Back are border'd with White. The firſt and ſecond Rows of Covert-Feathers on the upper Sides of the Wings are tipped with White, and form two white Bars acroſs the Wings obliquely; there is alſo a little White on the Ridge of the Wing where it falls on the Breaſt. The Inſides of the Wings, and the Sides under the Wings are of a light Aſh-Colour; the Fore-part of the Neck, the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail are Aſh-Colour, a little inclining to light Roſe or Bloſſom-Colour; the Legs, Feet, and Claws are formed as in others of this Kind, all of a dirty, brown Colour.

This Bird was brought with the foregoing from *Hudſon's-Bay*, by Mr. *Iſham*. By its Likeneſs to the former, I take it to be its Hen, tho' poſſibly it may be a younger Bird not arrived to Perfection.

Since I drew theſe Birds, I happened to ſee at Mr. *Collet's* (Merchant in *Well-Cloſe-Square*, *London*) two of theſe Birds alive in Cages: He told me they were ſent to him from *Norway*; they had moulted their Feathers with him, and were not afterward ſo beautiful as they were at firſt. One of them was ſeemingly colour'd like our Green-Finch [*Chloris*]. A *Swediſh* Gentleman, lately in *London*, on ſeeing theſe Drawings, told me, they were Birds of his Country, and gave me their Names, which I have loſt: So that they prove to be Birds common to the northern Parts both of *America* and *Europe*. I believe they have never been deſcribed.

The Blue GROS-BEAK *from* Angola.

THIS Bird is here figured of its natural Bigneſs, which agrees with the Size of the common *Gros-beak* or *Hawfinch*, [*Coccothrauſtes vulgaris*] of which Genus it is a diſtinct Species.

The Bill is very ſtrong, thick at its Baſe, and ſharp-pointed, tho' ending in an Angle not very acute; of a Lead-Colour, with the lower Mandible lighter than the Upper. The Eyes are of a dark Haſel-Colour, the Pupil Black. The Bill is encompaſſed above and beneath with black Feathers; narrow on the Forehead, on the Sides reaching back to the Eyes, and beneath the Bill reaching about an Inch down the Throat. The Head, Neck, Back, Rump, leſſer Covert-Feathers of the Wings, and all the under Side of the Bird are of a very fine deep blue Colour. On the Top of the Head the Feathers are longer than ordinary, and form a little Creſt on the Hinder-part of the Head. The greater Feathers, or Quills in the Wings, and the Row of Covert-Feathers next above them are Black; yet thoſe Quills that fall next the Back of the Bird, and the firſt Row of Coverts above them have blue Edges. The Tail is wholly Black on the upper Side, and of a fainter or duſky Black beneath, as are the greater Feathers of the Wings. Its Legs and Feet are rather little and weak than ſtrong in Proportion to the Bigneſs of the Bird. The Legs, Feet and Claws are all of a Black, or dark Lead-Colour.

This Bird was brought with ſeveral others alive from *Liſbon*, by Mr. *Paul Martyn*, a Gentleman who had been in the *Portugueſe* Settlements abroad. While he was in *London*, he lodged at the Houſe of Mr. *Goodchild*, a Dealer in Hard-Wares, in *Cannon-Street*, where he obliged me with the Sight of all his curious Birds, from which I made Daughts: And he was ſo good as to write Notes under each of them for my better Information of their Natures. Under the above he wrote as follows. " The *Portugueſe* call it *Azulam*; this Bird is only to be got on the Coaſt " of *Angola*, in *Africa*, a Settlement belonging to the *Portugueſe*; it is chiefly " eſteemed for its Docility and Colour". I believe, I may venture to pronounce this Bird a Non-deſcript, as I have been at ſome Pains to examine our Natural Hiſtorians, and can find nothing like it. I have placed it on a Branch of a Cherry-Tree (which I copied from Nature) by the Way of contraſting the Colours.

The Butterfly in this Plate is *Engliſh*, and of the natural Size. Its Body is brown; the lower Wings are of a yellowiſh White, dotted with Black round their Borders; the upper Wings are half White next the Body, the other Half is of an Orange-Colour, and bordered with Black at the End. There is alſo a ſmall Spot of Black in the Orange-colour'd Part of each Wing.

The

The Blue Gross-beak

Geo Edwards 1748

The SNOW-BIRD *from* Hudſon's-Bay.

THIS Bird is here figured of its natural Bigneſs, and agrees exactly in Size and Shape with our great Pyed Mountain-Finch, or Brambling, [*Montifringilla Major*] of which Genus it is certainly another Species, if it be not that very individual Species itſelf, changed to this white Colour by the Coldneſs of the Northern Climate.

The Bill is of a brown Colour next the Head, and blackiſh at the Point: The lower Mandible has on each Side an Angle, which is received into Cavities or Dents on the Side of the upper Mandible; in the Roof of the Mouth is a Knob or Riſing as in the Bunting and Yellow-Hammer: (I have alſo obſerved the ſame in our greater Pyed Mountain-Finch, tho' it be not taken Notice of by Authors,) which is ſuppoſed to help them to bruiſe or break hard Grain. The Head, Neck, and whole under Side of the Bird is White, except a ſmall black Spot on the Hinder-part of the Head. The Back and the Feathers immediately covering the Tail are Black, the Rump between them is White. The Quills for the firſt three or four next the Back are Black, the next to them (or the Middle ones) are White, the longeſt or outermoſt Quills are Black at their Tips and White at their Bottoms. All the Covert-Feathers of the Wings are White, except a few that fall over the black Quills next the Back; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings are alſo White. The Tail is compoſed of twelve Feathers, the ſix middlemoſt are Black, and three on each Side are White, with a ſmall Daſh of Black down their Shafts at the Tips. The Legs, Feet and Claws are of the common Structure in ſmall Birds, all of a black Colour.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*. He ſays, it is one of the firſt ſmall Birds that appear in the Spring, while the Earth is yet cover'd with Snow, which has given it the Name of Snow-Bird. In *Linnæus*'s Hiſtory of *Swediſh* Animals this ſame Bird is deſcribed and figured, ſee *P.* 73, *Avis nivalis.* Tab. 1. Fig. 194, ſo that this Bird proves to be equally an Inhabitant of *Europe* and *America*. Some Time ſince being inform'd that there were ſome Snow-Birds brought alive from *Hudſon's-Bay*, I went on board a Ship to ſee them, and found them to be no other than our Great Pyed Mountain-Finch. This was about the latter End of *September*, when the perfect Whiteneſs and Blackneſs was changed into a brown and yellowiſh Colour, with ſome White; ſo that I believe this and ours do not ſpecifically differ, but that they are changed White in the extreme Cold and Northern Parts of the World, as moſt other Animals are during the Winter Seaſon. Mr. *Cateſby* in his Hiſtory of *Carolina*, *Vol.* I. *P.* 36. has figured and deſcribed a much ſmaller Bird than this by the ſame Name: His Deſcription is, " the Snow-Bird. The Bill of this Bird is White, the Breaſt and " Belly White, all the reſt of the Body Black, but in ſome Places duſky, inclining to " Lead-Colour. In *Virginia* and *Carolina*, they appear only in Winter, and in Snow " they appear moſt". The common Magpye was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* with this Bird.

The DOMINICAN-CARDINAL.

THIS Figure is of the natural Bigneſs of the Bird. It hath Legs and Feet rather ſtrong than weak in Proportion to its Size.

The Bill is of a moderate Size, the upper Mandible dusky or Horn-Colour, the Lower whitiſh. The Eyes are Black with dark Haſel-colour'd Irides. The whole Head is of a very beautiful Red, or Scarlet-Colour, which Colour reaches down the Fore-part of the Neck or Throat, as far as the Breaſt, and ends in a Point. The upper Side of the Neck, the Back, Wings and Tail are all of a black Colour. The Quills that fall next to the Back are border'd round with White, as are the Covert-Feathers next above them; the leſſer Covert-Feathers of the Wings and the Back have a ſmall Mixture of Grey, the Feathers being as it were finely fringed with Grey. The Tail-Feathers are edged with White. The Sides of the Neck, Breaſt, and whole under Side as far as the Tail are purely White. It hath four Toes, three ſtanding forward and one backward, after the uſual Manner, all of a brown Colour. In brief it may be deſcrib'd thus, the Head is Red, the upper Side Black, and the Nether White.

This Bird was brought alive from *Lisbon* by Mr. *Paul Martyn*, who put the following Note under my Drawing. " Called the *Dominican Cardinal.* This Bird is found only in the *Braſils*, at a great Diſtance from any Habitation". I believe this Bird hath never been yet figur'd, tho' I find a Deſcription of a Bird in *Marcgrave*'s Hiſtory of *Braſil*, under the Name of *Guiratirica*, *P.* 211, that can be no other than the above deſcribed, and any one that will compare his Deſcription with mine, will, I dare ſay, be of my Opinion. Our Countryman Mr. *Willughby* has tranſlated *Marcgrave*'s Deſcription of this Bird, which he calls the *American Bullfinch:* See his Deſcription in his Ornithology, *P.* 147. §. 11. As I had an Opportunity to draw this Figure from the living Bird, and the fore-mention'd Authors not having given us any Draught of it, I thought it worthy of Publication, and truſt that the Publick will be of my Opinion. I have heard of ſeveral of them being brought to *London* ſince I finiſhed my Draught.

The

The Dominican Cardinal from Brasile of the natural bigness
Geo Edwards 1748

The Green GOLD-FINCH.

THIS Bird is repreſented as near its natural Bigneſs as I could draw it, and I believe, that on Compariſon, it will be found to be about the Bigneſs of the common Gold-Finch.

The Bill is pretty thick at its Baſe, and ends in a ſharp Point, a very little bending downward, of a white or light-yellow Colour. The Fore-part of the Head all round the Bill, as far as the Eyes, and a little deeper on the Throat, is cover'd with Feathers of a fine Scarlet-Colour. The Top of the Head, and Hinder-part of the Neck are Aſh-colour'd. The Back, Rump and Wings on their upper Sides are of a yellowiſh green Colour; the greater Quills ſomething darker than the other Feathers, as is common in moſt Birds. The Tail is partly of a duſky Colour when ſpread; the Edges or Borders of the Feathers being of a Red-Wine-Colour, ſo that when the Tail is cloſed it appears Red. Below, and on the Sides of the Red on the Throat, the Feathers are of a light-yellow Green, which gradually becomes White on the Breaſt and Belly. The Green on the Foreſide of the Neck, and the white Breaſt and Belly are variegated with tranſverſe Lines of a duſky Colour; the Covert-Feathers under the Tail are wholly White. The Legs and Feet are made like thoſe of other ſmall Birds, and of a Fleſh-Colour.

This Bird I take to be an undoubted Non-deſcript, but I cannot trace its native Country. It was when living the Property of *Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales*, and I underſtand it was a ſinging Bird. After its Death it was ſtuffed, and ſet on a Pearch, by the Princeſs's Order, and ſent to the curious and obliging Mrs. *Cannon*, (Midwife to her Royal Highneſs) whoſe Goodneſs favour'd me with the Uſe of it, in order to draw it, and has promis'd to procure from the Princeſs an Account of its native Place.

This great, white, black, and red Butterfly is from *China*, and is in the Collection of *Robert Nesbit*, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, *London*, and of the Royal Society, who favour'd me with the Uſe of it. The Head, Body, Horns and Legs are of a blackiſh Colour: The upper Sides of the Wings are of a yellowiſh White, except the Tips, and outer Ridges of the longer Wings, which are Black, having ſome oblong Spots of Red or deep Orange incloſed in the Black, and ſome black Spots and Streaks incloſed again by the red Spots. The under Side of the longer Wing is half White next the Body, the Remainder toward the Tip of a browniſh Colour, mixed or clouded a little with Duſky; the under Side of the ſhorter Wing is of a dirty White, or browniſh Colour, with a broken confuſed tranſverſe ſmall Mixture of a darker Brown, or duſky Colour.

Two Sorts of LINNETS *from* Angola.

THESE Birds are here repreſented of their natural Size: For Shape, Action, Similitude of Parts, and Note, they ſeem to agree with our Linnets.

The upper Bird hath the Bill Brown, or of a dirty Fleſh-Colour, the lower Mandible is lighter colour'd than the Upper; the Bill hath a Border of black Feathers quite round its Baſe, which is narrow on the Forehead, reaching to the Eyes on the Sides, and under each Eye, and a little Way down the Throat. Above and beneath the Eyes joining the black Feathers are ſome white Spots. The Eyes in both theſe Birds are like thoſe of Linnets. The Head, Neck, Back, and leſſer Covert-Feathers of the Wings are of a browniſh Aſh-Colour, with Spots intermixed of a dark or duſky Colour. The Quills of the Wings, and firſt Row of Coverts above them are of a dark Brown or duſky Colour, with narrow yellow Edges or Borders; the Tail is of the ſame dark Colour: The Feathers tipped with light Grey or White: The Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are of a dull Orange-Colour without Spots, lighter on the Breaſt, and darkening gradually to the Hinder-part: The Rump, and Covert-Feathers of the Tail are of a bright-yellow Colour. The Legs, Feet and Claws in both theſe Birds are of a Fleſh-Colour.

The lower Bird hath the Bill ſhaped and colour'd much like that above. The Sides of the Head are of a light Clay-Colour, with a dark Line paſſing from the Bill through the Eyes: The Top of the Head, the Neck all round juſt below the Head, the Back, Wing and Tail are of a redder-brown Colour than the Bird above; the Head, Back, and leſſer Coverts of the Wings are ſpotted with darker Brown; the Breaſt, Belly, and all the under Side are of a lighter Brown, ſpotted with a brown Colour, ſomething darker. The Rump and Coverts of the Tail are of a fine Yellow. The Quills, firſt and ſecond Rows of Coverts of the Wings, and the Tail-Feathers are all tipped with White.

Theſe Birds were brought alive from *Liſbon* by Mr. *Paul Martyn*. He wrote under the Drawing of the lower Bird. " It is called *Benguelinha*, and is a Bird very much " eſteem'd for its agreeable Note, and reckoned amongſt the *Portugueſe* one of the beſt " ſinging Birds that comes from their Settlements on the Coaſt of *Angola* in *Africa*" Under the upper Bird he wrote. " It is call'd *Negral* or *Tobaque*, and comes likewiſe from " the Coaſt of *Angola*, and is much eſteemed for its Note, mimicking much the Singing " of the *Benguelinha*". According to the great Likeneſs of theſe two Birds I ſhould have taken them for Cock and Hen, but the above-named Gentleman was not of that Opinion, becauſe they both ſung in their Cages in *London*. I believe, I may pronounce them Non-deſcripts.

Small Birds from the coast of Angola
George Edwards. 1747.

The Painted FINCH.

THESE Birds are both the ſame; the one not arrived at its perfect Colour, and the other perfect; they are figur'd of the Size of Nature; their firſt Appearance of Colours when they are young is very plain, being of a dark-browniſh Colour on their upper Sides, and lighter on their under Sides, with a Tincture of greeniſh Yellow.

The upper Bird in the Plate is in its perfect State of Colour. The Bill is Black, except a little Fleſh-Colour at the Baſe of the lower Mandible: The Eyes are of a dark Hazel-Colour, the Eye-lids all round of a fine Scarlet-Colour; the Head and upper Part of the Neck is of a very fine deep-blue Colour. The Back is of a fine yellowiſh Green on the upper Part; the lower Part of the Back and Rump is Red: The Wings have their leſſer Covert-Feathers in the upper Parts Blue; beneath them a few Orange-colour'd; the Row of Coverts immediately above the Quill-Feathers, and moſt of the Quills that fall next the Back are Green to outward Appearance, thoſe Parts of the Feathers that are cover'd being Duſky; ſome of the longer Quills that fall next the Belly are wholly Duſky. The Tail-Feathers are of a duſky Colour edged with Green. The whole under Side from the Bill to the Covert-Feathers under the Tail is of a very fine red Colour; the Legs, Feet and Claws (like thoſe of other ſmall Birds) are of a brown Colour in all their States and Changes.

The lower Bird in the Plate is of the ſelf-ſame Species as the Upper, but not arrived at its perfect Colours: The Bill and Eyes are as in the above, but without red Eye-lids: The Bird appears to be wholly Blue, but on a near View the Head is of a finer Blue than the Body and Coverts of the Wings, which are not ſo deep, and a little tinctured with Green. The greater Feathers of the Wings, and the Tail-Feathers are duſky edged with Blue without Side, and Aſh-colour'd within: So that this Bird in its firſt State reſembles a Hen Sparrow, its ſecond is Blue, and its laſt as the above deſcribed, with many intermixed Stages between each of theſe.

The Right Honourable Lady *Anſon* obliged me with the Sight of a Cage of theſe Birds, having a great Variety of Changes of Colour, which in Shape, Action, and Note, appear'd all to be the ſame. They were brought from *la Vera Cruz*, in *New Spain*, by the Honourable Admiral *Knowles*. Dr. *Monro* has confirmed to me the Truth of theſe Birds changing from Blue to their perfect Colour. Mr. *Cateſby* has figured theſe two Birds as different Species diſtinct from each other, not having then diſcover'd their Identity: See his *Painted Finch*, and his *Blue Linnet*, Vol. I. *P.* 44 and 45 of his *Natural Hiſtory of* Carolina, *&c.* *Albin* has alſo figured this Bird in his *Hiſtory of Birds*, Vol. I. *P.* 64. but is widely miſtaken in its native Place: He calls it the *China Bull-Finch*. Mr. *Cateſby* ſays, they breed in *Carolina*, and generally build in Orange-Trees, but they leave that Country in Winter. The *Spaniards* call this Bird (in its perfect State) *Maripoſa-Pintada*, or *Painted Butterfly*.

The Blue-Belly'd FINCH.

IT is here figur'd of its natural Bigneſs. It hath the Bill ſhaped like that of a Gold-finch. The Tail has the middle Feathers a little longer than the Side-Feathers by a gradual Increaſe. Its Action is like that of moſt ſmall Birds.

The Bill is of a dirty Fleſh-Colour: The Eyes are Black, with dark Hazel-colour'd Irides: The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, the Back and Wings are all of an Aſh-colour'd Brown, a little inclining to Purple, unmixed with any Change or Shade, except that the Ends of the greater Quills are ſomething darker: The Sides of the Head quite round the Eyes, the Throat, Breaſt, Belly, Rump, Tail, and its Covert-Feathers both above and beneath, are all of a fine light Blue or Sky-Colour; but on the Sides under the Wings there is a little Brown or Aſh-Colour, which Colour is blended with the Blue on the Sides of the Belly. The Legs, Feet and Claws have nothing uncommon in their Form, and are all of a brown Colour.

This Bird was brought from *Liſbon* by Mr. *Paul Martyn*, who has by his good Nature contributed much to this Natural Hiſtory. He wrote under my Draught when finiſhed, as follows. " It is call'd by the *Portugueſe*, *Azulinha*, and is brought " from their Settlements on the Coaſt of *Angola*, in *Africa*, and is chiefly eſteem'd " for its Beauty". This Bird was brought over alive, as were all thoſe Mr. *Martyn* obliged me with the Sight of. It is a very briſk lively Bird, but I did not obſerve it to ſing. I believe it hath never been deſcribed. By Way of Contraſt in Colouring I have placed it with the under deſcrib'd Flower, graved in the Plate with it.

The Narciſſus JACOBEA.

AS the Print expreſſes the Shape of the Flower beyond Deſcription, I ſhall be ſilent in that Point. This is about the Size of Nature, but ſome Flowers are ſomething larger, and their Stalks longer. The ſix Leaves of the Flower are, within and without Side, all of a moſt fine deep Red, or ſanguine Colour; the Bottoms of the Leaves are Green, gradually ſoftening into the Red; from the Inſide of the Flower ſprings a Stem which parts at Top into a triple Head; round this are ſix leſſer Stamina, with ſmall yellow oblong Parts, ſticking to their Points; the Stamina are all Red: Before the Flower blows it is incloſed in a dirty red Sheath, which hangs below it, and withers when the Flower blows; the green Leaves of the Plant grow much in the Manner as expreſſed in the Figure. I drew this Flower from Nature in the Garden of my Friend Mr. *John Warner*, Merchant at *Rotherhith*. This Flower has been figured by my late good Friend Dr. *Dilleneus*, Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. See his *Hortus Eltbamenſis*, P. 196.

The

Lilio Narcissus Jacobæus Sanguineo natante. Hort. Eltham. Pa 163. The Blue belly'd Finch from Angola. Geo Edwards 1748

G. Edwards
1748
The great white Crane
from north America

The HOOPING-CRANE *from* Hudſon's-Bay.

THIS Figure is reduced from the natural Bigneſs, as may be ſeen by the following Meaſures: The Length of the Bird from its Bill-point to the Ends of the Claws is five Feet ſeven Inches: The Wing when cloſed was twenty-five Inches long; the lower Bone of the Leg, beneath the Knee and Foot, is eleven Inches long. The Leg is bare of Feathers above the Knee more than five Inches; the middle Toe without the Claw is four Inches long. See the natural Size of the Head at the Bottom of the Figure. The Bill is toothed at the Point.

The Bill is ſix Inches long from its Point to the Angles of the Mouth; the Noſtrils are placed in Channels on each Side, at about a third Part of the Length of the Bill from the Head: Both the upper and lower Mandibles are of a yellow-brown Colour at each of their Ends, and a little Duſky in the Middle: The Top of the Head and a Line from the Angle of the Mouth paſſing on each Side, under the Eyes, are cover'd with a reddiſh Skin thinly ſet with black Hairs in the Hinder-part; but forward next the Bill, and between the Bill and Eye, it is cover'd thicker with ſuch Hairs, ſo as to appear Black. Immediately behind the red bald Skin on the Crown, there is a triangular black Spot on the Hinder-part of the Head, one of its Points falling on the Beginning of the Neck. The Sides of the Head, the Throat, Neck, whole Body and Tail are White. The Wings have their outermoſt nine Quills Black, the Tenth hath the outer Web Black, and the inner White; the Remainder about twenty-ſix in Number are wholly White, and thoſe next the Back (which almoſt cover the black Quills when the Wings are cloſed) are of a remarkable looſe Texture, as they are in ſome Sort expreſſed in the Figure. The firſt Row of Covert-Feathers, ſo far as they cover the black Quills, are Black; all the remaining Covert-Feathers both without and within Side the Wings are White; there are ſome black Feathers in the Baſtard Wing. The ſmall Feathers on the Membrane that connects the Joints of the Wing are a little tinctured with Red or Bloſſom-Colour, very faint. The Legs are bare above the Knees; the outer and middle Toes are joined by a Skin or Web as far as the firſt Joint: The middle Claw is not pectinated as in Herons: The Legs and Feet are cover'd with Scales, all of a black Colour.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay*, very well preſerved dry, by Mr. *Iſham*, who inform'd me they come into thoſe Northern Parts in the Summer Seaſon, where they breed, and return Southward at the Approach of Winter. Mr. *Catesby* has figur'd the Head of this Bird, *Vol.* I. P. 75. of his *Natural Hiſtory of* Carolina, *&c.* He was inform'd, that great Numbers of them are ſeen early in the Spring, about the Mouths of Rivers, near St. *Auguſtine* in *Florida*, and that they retire to the Mountains in Summer. Our late Diſcovery of this Bird in *Hudſon's-Bay* during the Summer, is, I think, a ſufficient Proof that theſe are Birds of Paſſage, and change their Situation juſt as the Stork doth in *Europe*; going Northward to breed in the Summer, and returning to the South at the Approach of Winter. As Mr. *Cateſby* has figured only the Head of this Bird, and I have diſcovered ſomething more of its Nature, and given the whole Figure in Miniature, I hope it will be acceptable. It is a Crane of the firſt Magnitude, and altogether different from the *European* Crane.

The Brown and Aſh-colour'd CRANE.

THIS Bird, tho' large, I take to be not a third Part of the Bigneſs of the laſt deſcribed Crane: The Bill is about four Inches long; the Wing when cloſed eighteen Inches; the Bone of the Leg from the Knee to the Foot ſeven Inches long; the middle Toe better than three Inches long. I find the Meaſures in this Bird do not exactly bear the ſame Proportions with thoſe of the foregoing, tho' they have each of them all the Marks that belong to Birds of the ſame Genus.

The Bill of this Bird is made like that of the laſt deſcribed, having a Channel on each Side, with the Noſtrils placed therein; of a black or duſky Colour, except the Point of the lower Mandible, which is light Fleſh-colour'd. The Top of the Head from the Bill to the Ear-holes is cover'd with a bare Skin of a reddiſh Colour, thinly beſet with black Hairs; the Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes, and the under Side or Throat is White; the Hinder-part of the Head and the Neck all round are Aſh-colour'd; the Bottom of the Neck or Beginning of the Breaſt, from Aſh-colour gradually becomes Brown; the Beginning of the Back and Covert-Feathers of the Wings are alſo of a light-reddiſh Brown, their Tips being ſomething darker, which forms an agreeable Variety; the greater Quills are of a blackiſh Brown with white Shafts, thoſe that fall next the Back are Brown, and of a looſe, ſoft Texture, whoſe Points extend beyond the Prime Quills when the Wings are cloſed. In the lower Part of the Wing there paſſes obliquely above the black Quills a whitiſh Aſh-colour'd Plat of Feathers; the inner Coverts of the Wings are Aſh-Colour. The Tail-Feathers are of a browniſh Aſh-Colour. The Breaſt from Brown becomes of an Aſh-Colour, which reaches to the Covert-Feathers of the Tail incluſive, growing lighter in its Advance backward; ſo that the under Coverts of the Tail are whitiſh; the lower Part of the Back, the Rump, and upper Coverts of the Tail are of a light Aſh-Colour; the Legs are bare of Feathers above the Knees, the outer Toe is joined a little Way to the Middle one; the Legs, Feet and Nails, or Claws, are all of a black Colour.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon*'s-*Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, who ſays, it is found there only in the Summer Seaſon. Cranes differ from Herons in the following Particulars; in having the Bill ſhorter in Proportion, and not ſo ſharp-pointed; in having ſomething of a Baldneſs on the Head; in having firmer and ſhorter Feathers on the Neck and Back; in having Legs longer, and Toes ſhorter in Proportion, and in not having the middle Claw toothed. This is to be underſtood of the Crane-kind, more ſtrictly ſo call'd, for ſome other Birds have got the Name of Cranes, which I ſhould chuſe to make a diſtinct Genus, to which belongs two ſorts of creſted Cranes, *viz.* That call'd the *Balearic Crane*, and the *Numidian Crane*, or *Demoiſel* of *Numidia*. The laſt of theſe is deſcribed in the following Page, and the other in Page 192 of this Work. I cannot diſcover that any Deſcription or Figure of this Bird hath been yet publiſhed, ſo that I believe I may pronounce it a Non-deſcript. The *Greater Indian Crane* deſcribed, P. 45. of this Work, belongs ſtrictly to the Genus of the above deſcribed, as well as the foregoing.

G. Edwards 1749

The Numidian Crane, called in french Demoiselle de Numidia; Otus Sive [illegible] Geo Edwards delin et [illegible]

The DEMOISELLE *of* NUMIDIA.

THE Drawing of this Bird being taken from the Life, as it walked in a Garden, I could get no Meaſures of it; and ſhall therefore give them from the Memoirs of the Royal Academy at *Paris*, where a Diſſection of it may be ſeen. "From the Point of the Bill to the Ends of the Feet extended, it was three Feet and an half; the Beak meaſur'd two Inches. (I ſuppoſe it does not mean to the Angles of the Mouth, for that, I believe, would meaſure more.) From the Thigh-Bone to the Extremity of the greateſt Toe was ten Inches". (I ſuppoſe this laſt Article means from what we call the Knee to the End of the greater Toe.) The above Meaſures muſt be according to the Standard-Foot of *Paris*. The Bird appear'd to me to be ſomething leſs than a Heron. It has its Name from its particular Action in walking, which reſembles Dancing, by its frequent Leaping and turning round, varying the Motion of its Head at the ſame Time.

The Bill of this Bird, tho' ſhort for the Crane-kind, appear'd to me to be longer than the above Meaſure: It is ſtraight and ends in a Point; the thicker Part next the Head is greeniſh; in the middle Part it gradually becomes Yellow; the Point is Red; the Irides of the Eyes are of a ſhining red Colour; the Head and upper Part of the Neck are Black, except the Crown, which is Grey. Immediately from behind each Eye ſprings forth a Tuft of long, ſoft, white Feathers, which tend backward, and hang down behind in a very graceful Manner, and wave with the leaſt Air when the Bird is in Motion. The Fore-part of the Neck is cover'd with ſoft, long and ſlender black Feathers, which fall on the Breaſt in a very pretty Manner, ſometimes cloſe, at other Times detached like the Ends of a Lady's Tippet. The Hinder-part of the Neck, the whole Body, Wings and Tail are of a blueiſh Aſh-Colour, except the greater Quills, which are of a duſky or black Colour; the Tips of the Tail-Feathers are alſo blackiſh. It hath pretty long Legs, the Feet not very long, all cover'd with dark or blackiſh Scales; the Claws Black; the Legs are bare of Feathers a good Space above the Knees.

Three of theſe Birds were the Property of his Grace the late Duke of *Montagu:* They were kept at his Houſe on *Black-Heath*, where the Duke obliged me with a Sight of them, in order to take Draughts. We have a Figure of this Bird in the *Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, depuis* 1666, *juſqu'à* 1699, Tome III. *Seconde Partie*, P. 1. where an Anatomical Deſcription may be ſeen of it, as well as a Collection of all that the Ancients have ſaid concerning it. Mr. *Albin* has given a Figure and Deſcription of this Bird: See his *Numidian-Crane* in his Hiſtory of Birds, *Vol.* III. *P.* 79. which is no more than a very lame and imperfect Figure from that of the Academy, with ſome Fragments of its Deſcription from the ſame Work, as may eaſily be ſeen, if any one thinks proper to compare them. It being a beautiful Bird, and rare with us, I thought an original Figure of it, with an immediate Deſcription in our own Language, would be acceptable to the Curious. I believe the Cock and Hen differ little or not at all outwardly in this Species, for the above-mention'd three, and two more which I ſaw at Sir *Charles Wager*'s were all alike. Mr. *N. Robert* has publiſhed a Copper Plate, with ſeveral of theſe Birds, in all their dancing Actions, from the Birds kept in the Royal Managery in the Park of *Verſailles*. See his Book of Prints from Nature of the Birds in the Managery, *&c.* publiſhed at *Paris*, *Anno* 1676.

The Aſh-colour'd HERON *from* North-America.

THIS Bird differs from our common Heron in being ſomething bigger, and of a browner Aſh-Colour on its Back, in having no white Feathers on its Forehead, or black Spots on its Sides below the Bottom of the Neck. Some of its Meaſures are as follows; from the Point of the Bill to the Angle of the Mouth full ſix Inches; the Wing when cloſed is eighteen Inches long; the Leg Bone from the Knee to the Foot ſix Inches and a half; the middle Toe to the End of the Nail or Claw five Inches and a Quarter: The Legs bare of Feathers above Knee three Inches.

The Bill is ſtraight, ſharp-pointed, and toothed both above and beneath toward the Point. The upper Mandible is channelled and Black of Colour, the Noſtrils are placed in the Channels and pretty near the Head; between the Noſtril and the Eye the Skin is void of Feathers, and of a greeniſh, yellow Colour; the lower Mandible is Yellow, or Orange-colour'd; the Eyes are placed over the Angles of the Mouth; the Top of the Head is wholly cover'd with long black Feathers, which form a Creſt of ſeven or eight Inches long, if meaſur'd from the Baſe of the Bill backward; the Sides and under Part of the Head is White. The Neck is cover'd with long ſlender Feathers, of a browniſh Colour, barred tranſverſly with Duſky on the Hinder-part: The Feathers on the Fore-part of the Neck have broad white Daſhes down their Middles, being Black on each Side, with reddiſh-brown Edges, which makes an agreeable Variation; the Back, upper Side of the Wings, and Tail, are of a browniſh Aſh-Colour; the Covert-Feathers of the Wings are lighter, the Quill and the Tail-Feathers darker. The Skin that connects the Joints of the Wing in its upper Part is cover'd without and within Side with ſmall duſky Feathers with reddiſh Tips. The Sides under the Wings, and the inner Coverts of the Wings are of a blueiſh Aſh-Colour; the Breaſt is White, ſpotted with longiſh black Spots, with a little reddiſh Brown intermixed; the Thighs are of a reddiſh Brown; the lower Belly and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White; the Back is cover'd with Aſh-colour'd Down, which is hid by the long Feathers ſpringing from the Shoulders; the Knees and the bare Spaces above them are cover'd with yellow Scales; the Legs, from the Knees downwards, and the Feet are cover'd with black or duſky Scales; the Claws are Black, the middle ones pectinated; the outer Toe is joined to the middle one by a Web a little Way; the Toes, eſpecially the back Toe, are much longer in Proportion to the Legs than in the Crane-kind.

This Bird was brought well preſerv'd from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*. I cannot diſcover any Deſcription agreeing with the above, ſo ſhall pronounce it a Non-deſcript. This is one of the biggeſt of the Heron-kind: But Mr. *Cateſby* has deſcribed one of *North-America*, ſeemingly to me, much larger; he has given a Figure of the Head only as big as the Life; he makes the Bill meaſure from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth ſeven Inches and three Quarters; and if the other Parts bear Proportion with the Meaſures of the above deſcribed, it muſt be much bigger than mine. See his largeſt creſted Heron, *P.* 10. of the *Appendix* to his *Natural Hiſtory of* Carolina, *&c.*

135

The Bittern from Hudsons B
Geo Edwards 1748

The BITTERN *from* Hudſon's-Bay.

ON comparing this Bird with a Bittern taken near *London*, I found it ſomething leſs: The Wing when cloſed in this was under twelve Inches; in the *Engliſh* Bird it was full fourteen. In the *American* Bird, the Bill from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth was a little under four Inches; the Leg from the Knee to the Foot three Inches and a half; the Length of the middle Toe to the End of the Claw was equal to the Length of the Leg. In the *European* Bird theſe Meaſures were all ſomething more. It is very much of the Colour and Make of our Bittern, and hardly to be known from it but by Compariſon.

The Bill is ſtraight, pretty thick toward the Head, leſſening gradually to a Point; the Top of the upper Mandible, and the Point of the Bill are Black; the Edges of the Upper, and two Parts in three of the lower Mandible, next the Head, are Yellow; the Noſtrils are placed in Channels on the Sides of the upper Mandible of the Bill, which is jagged or pectinated on its Edges near the Point; the Eye is placed above the Angle of the Mouth, which extends backward beyond it. Between the Noſtril and Eye is a naked yellow Skin; the Top of the Head is cover'd with longiſh, ſoft, black Feathers; the Sides of the Head with Reddiſh; the under Part or Throat with white Feathers; the Neck is cover'd with long ſlender Feathers, the Hinder-part Brown, the Fore-part White, ſpotted with reddiſh-brown Spots, edged with Black on their Sides, tending downward; the Back, Rump, Tail, and Coverts of the Wings are of a bright-reddiſh Brown, confuſedly variegated with a Mixture of tranſverſe black Lines. The firſt five or ſix of the prime Quills are wholly Black; thoſe next them are Black with reddiſh Tips; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back are Reddiſh and Black like the Feathers on the Back; the Inſides of the Quills are Aſh-Colour; the Coverts within Side of the Wings are of a whitiſh Yellow, with faint tranſverſe Lines of Black. The Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are whitiſh; the Belly and Thighs are ſpotted with longiſh Spots, tending downward, of a red Brown, border'd round and ſpotted in their inner Parts with Black; the Legs are bare a little Way above the Knees; the Toes pretty long in Proportion to the Legs; the middle Claw is toothed, the hinder Claw very long, the middle and outer Toe are joined a little Way by a Skin. Both Legs and Feet are cover'd with Scales of a yellow Colour.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and I take it to be a Non-deſcript Species. I have ſtrictly compar'd it with the common Bittern; and the Curious who would compare this Deſcription with that of our common Bittern may ſee it in *Willughby*'s Ornithology, *P.* 283.

The

The Greater American GODWIT.

THIS Bird ſeem'd to be a good Deal bigger than a Woodcock. Some of its principal Meaſures are as follows; the Bill is full four Inches long, the Wing when cloſed eight Inches and a half, the Leg from the Knee to the Foot near three Inches, the middle Toe one Inch three Quarters; the Legs are bare of Feathers one Inch and a half above the Knee.

The Bill is long, ſtraight, and pretty ſlender; the upper Mandible a little longer than the Nether; that Half of its Length next the Head is of a bright Yellow, which changes gradually to Duſky, until it becomes Black at the Point. The Noſtrils are placed pretty near the Head, and the Eyes more diſtant from the Bill than in other Birds. It hath a duſky ſpotted Line paſſing from the Bill through the Eye; above the Eye is a white Line; the Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes, and the under Part of the Head are White. The Top of the Head, Hinder-part of the Neck, Back, and Covert-Feathers of the Wings are of a dark-brown Colour, with tranſverſe black Lines, mixed in a broken and confuſed Manner; the Rump and upper Side of the Tail are lighter and of a brighter Brown, barred acroſs with Black; the greater Quills of the Wings are dark Brown or Black; thoſe next them, and their particular Coverts, are Orange-Colour, powder'd with ſmall black Spots; the Remainder of the Quills that fall next the Rump are Brown and Black like the Back of the Bird. The Covert-Feathers on the Ridge of the Wing, that fall over the prime Quills, are Duſky with white Tips: The inner Coverts of the Wings are Orange-Colour. The Fore-part of the Neck is light Brown, with ſmall black Spots tending downwards; the Breaſt is alſo light Brown, with fine duſky tranſverſe Lines; the Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail are of a browniſh White; the Sides under the Wings whitiſh, with fine tranſverſe duſky Lines; the Coverts beneath the Tail have alſo fine tranſverſe duſky Lines. The Legs are bare of Feathers a good Way above the Knees, the outer Toe is joined to the middle one by a Membrane; the Legs and Feet are all cover'd with Scales of a duſky or black Colour.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*. It is bigger than any Bird deſcribed under this Name by Mr. *Willughby*, and differs much in Deſcription, ſo that it may be deemed a Non-deſcript. It is called by the *Engliſh* at *Hudſon's-Bay*, a *Curlew*. See *Willughby's* Deſcriptions of this Tribe of Birds, in his *Ornithology*, P. 292, 293.

The

137

The Red-breaſted GODWIT.

THIS Bird is ſomething leſs than the laſt deſcribed. The Bill Meaſures a little more than three Inches; the Wing when cloſed is ſeven Inches and an half long; the Leg from the Knee to the Foot two Inches and a quarter; the middle Toe one Inch and half. It ſeems to be full as big or rather bigger than a Woodcock.

The Bill is long and ſtraight, the Noſtrils are placed pretty near the Head; the Point of the Bill is Black, then becoming Dusky, the better half next the Head is Yellow; from the Bill on each Side paſſes a dusky mixed Line through each Eye, and a whitiſh Line above each Eye; the Sides of the Head and Throat are White, with ſome faint dusky Spots; the Top of the Head, the Neck all round in its upper Part, (but in its lower only behind,) and the Back are cover'd with dark Brown Feathers variegated with black dusky Lines; the Rump is White, the Tail of a blackiſh Brown, the Feathers being tipped with whitiſh Aſh-Colour; the prime Quills of the Wings are blackiſh-brown with white Shafts; there is alſo a little Whiteneſs on the Edges of their Webs near their Bottoms; the other Quills that fall toward the Back are of a reddiſh-Brown and Black, interchangeably pectinated into each other on their Webs; the Covert-Feathers immediately above the Quills are Brown, having White Tips; the leſſer Coverts on the out-ſides of the Wing are light Brown; the inner Coverts are dark Aſh or blackiſh; the ſmaller ones near the Ridge are tipped with White; the lower Part of the Neck, the Breaſt, and Belly are of a reddiſh Orange-Colour, with ſmall tranverſe Lines of Black. On the Sides, Thighs and Coverts under the Tail, ſome light Aſh-Colour is intermixed with the Orange and Black. The Legs are bare of Feathers above the Knees; the outer and middle Toe are connected by a Membrane a little Way. This Tribe of Birds has its Toes pretty broad and flat at their Bottoms, the better to Support them from ſinking in Sand and wet Grounds, ſuch as they frequent. The Legs, Feet and Claws are Black.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and differs very greatly in Colour from any of this Genus yet deſcribed, they all of them having white or light-colour'd under Sides; ſo that I think, it may juſtly be counted a Non-deſcript.

The WHITE-GODWIT *from* Hudſon's-Bay.

THIS Bird is of the Size of the Red-breaſted Godwit laſt deſcrib'd, and its Meaſures agree pretty nearly therewith, except the Bill which is rather longer, and turns upward toward its Point, like that of the *Avoſetta* [*Recurviroſta.*] See the Hindermoſt of the two Birds figured in the Plate.

The Bill is of an Orange-Colour, but Black at the Point; it bends gradually upwards like a Scythe, and is juſtly repreſented in the Figure. The Plumage of this Bird is White all over, excepting the Tail, the greater Quills, and the ſmall Feathers on the Ridge of the Wing, which are of a dirty or yellowiſh White; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings are light-brown; the Legs are bare above the Knees; the outer Toe is joined to the middle one; the Legs, Feet and Claws are all of a dark Brown Colour.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham.* We have in *England* a Bird of this Genus, (perhaps the very ſame) with a turn-up Bill; of a brown and black Mixture above, and light-colour'd beneath. I take the White Godwit to be changed by the Coldneſs of the *American* Winter, and that it returns again in Summer to its Brown Colour.

The WHITE RED-SHANK *or* POOL-SNIPE.

THIS is the Bird ſtanding foremoſt in the Plate, and is reduced in Size to the ſame Proportion with that behind it. The Bill is above two Inches long; the Wing when cloſed near ſeven Inches.

The Bill is Black at the Point, all the reſt of it being Orange-colour'd. The Plumage is all White, except a little tranſverſe Mixture of pale Brown or dirty White on the Back, Wings and Tail; the greater Quills are of a darker Shade of White than the other Wing Feathers; the inner Coverts of the Wings have ſome faint Spots on the White; the Legs and Feet are of a bright reddiſh Orange-Colour; the Legs are bare above the Knees; the three forward Toes ſeem to be all webbed together as far as the firſt Joint.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham.* I am confident from its Shape, Size, Proportions, and its faint Marks, that it can be no other than the *Pool-Snipe*, or *Red-ſhank*, frequently found in our Country, and only changed White by the exceſſive Cold of the *Hudſon's-Bay* Winter.

The spotted Plover from north America. ~~~~~ George Edwards 1748

The SPOTTED-PLOVER.

THIS Bird in Size, Make, and Proportion of Parts agrees with our Green Plover, having like that only three Toes on a Foot, and all ſtanding forward. Its Bill is an Inch long, the Wing when cloſed ſeven Inches and a half; the Leg from the Knee to the Bottom of the Heel near two Inches; the middle Toe and Claw near an Inch long.

The Bill is Black, and almoſt ſtraight, bending a very little downward toward the Point. The upper Mandible has Channels on its Sides, in which the Noſtrils are placed; the Forehead is White almoſt to the Bill, and only parted from it by a Line of black Feathers; from the white on the Forehead proceed white Lines, which paſs above each Eye, and then tend downward on each Side of the Neck; then turning forward, join, and form a white Collar, which parts the Neck and Breaſt. The under Side of the Head and Throat, which is encompaſſed by the white Line, is Black; the Top of the Head, Hinder-Side of the Neck, the Back, Rump, and Covert-Feathers of the Wings are of a dark Brown or blackiſh Colour, very beautifully ſpotted with a brightiſh Yellow inclining to Orange. If a ſingle Feather be obſerved, it is blackiſh with yellow Spots indented all round the Border of its Web; the greater Quills of the Wings are of a duſky Black, the Edges of their Webs lighter; the Quills next the Back, and the Tail-Feathers are black and brown tranſverſly, ſucceeding each other in Bars; the Ridge of the Wing that falls on the Breaſt has a mixture of white Feathers with the Duſky; the Inſides of the Wings are of a lightiſh-brown Aſh-Colour: The whole under Side, from the Collar of White to the Coverts under the Tail, is of a deep Black, except a few white Spots on the Covert-Feathers under the Tail. The Legs are bare of Feathers a little above the Knees; the outer Toe on each Foot is joined to the middle one as far as the firſt Joint. It hath only three Toes all ſtanding forward; the Legs and Feet are Black; the Toes have a ſort of Edges on their Sides, which make them broad at their Bottoms.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*. I ſuppoſe when it is living it has a bright ſhining Eye, becauſe I find by my Friend Mr. *Iſham's* Account, that the *Engliſh* ſettled in *Hudſon's-Bay* call it the *Hawk's-Eye*. It is undoubtedly a Species of *Plover*, altogether different and diſtinct from any thing which has been hitherto deſcribed, and I believe may juſtly be received as a Non-deſcript.

The TURN-STONE *from* Hudſon's-Bay.

THE Bird is here figured of its natural Bigneſs. Its Bill is ſtraight and ſharp pointed, arched rather on the under Side than the upper, the better to enable it to turn Stones and Clods from it, in order to feed on Worms and Inſects that lie under them on the Sea-Shores.

The Bill is Black, except the Baſe of the lower Mandible which is Fleſh-colour'd; the Head is White pyed with Black, in the following manner; a black Line or Bar paſſes over the Forehead from Eye to Eye, and proceeding to the Fore-parts of the Eyes forms a pretty large black Spot under each Eye, which Spots are joined by Lines to the Angles of the Mouth. Other black Lines proceed from theſe Spots down the Sides of the Throat, and join there to a black Collar which encompaſſes the Neck behind, and covers the Breaſt pretty deep before, and paſſes on the Sides under the Shoulders or joints of the Wings; there are alſo ſome longiſh black Spots on the Crown and Hinder-part of the Head, tending downwards; the lower Part of the Neck beneath the Black Collar is White; the Back is cover'd with Orange-colour'd Feathers, which are Black or Duſky in their Middles, ſo as to make an agreeable Mixture of Black and Orange. The lower Part of the Back is White, below which is a Half-Moon-like Plat of Black Feathers; beyond theſe the Covert-Feathers on the upper Side of the Tail are White; the Tail is Black, but all the Feathers of it are tipped with White. The firſt or outermoſt of the Prime Quills are Black with White Shafts; the next following are Black with White Tips: the ſucceeding almoſt White: Thoſe that fall over the Back or Rump are Orange and Black, like the Back, tranſverſly marked with the Black; the firſt Row of Covert-Feathers change their Colours, according to the Quills they cover, being of the ſame Colours with the Quills; the leſſer Covert-Feathers of the Wings are of a light browniſh Aſh-Colour, with ſome White intermixed on the Verge that falls on the black Part of the Breaſt. Between the Back and Wing is placed a longiſh Plat of White Feathers; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings are White; the Belly, Sides, Thighs and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White; the Legs and Feet are of a bright Orange-Colour; the Claws are Black; the Legs are bare of Feathers a little above the Knees.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*. Mr. *Cateſby* has deſcribed one of this Species from the Coaſt of *Florida*: See his Hiſtory of *Carolina*, Vol. I. P. 72. The Turn-Stone is alſo found on the Weſtern Coaſts of *England*. See its Deſcription in *Willughby*, P. 311. but as *Willughby*'s and *Cateſby*'s differ from each other, and mine widely from them both, I believe them to be three diſtinct Species; the above deſcrib'd, at leaſt from its great difference, I muſt pronounce a Non-deſcript. It agrees very nearly in Size, Shape of Body and Parts with the Turn-Stone found with us, but differs very greatly in Colour.

The Turn-stone from Hudsons B.y

Geo Edwards 17[illegible]

191

The Red Coot-footed TRINGA.

THIS Bird is here figured of its natural Bigneſs. It is another Species of an intirely new diſcover'd Genus of Birds, firſt deſcribed in the Figure of the *Coot-footed Tringa*, P. 46 of the firſt Part of this Work.

It hath a longiſh, ſtraight, ſlender Bill, of an Orange-Colour, with a black Point; it is broader than deep, in the Manner of a Duck's Bill; and is channelled on the upper Side from the Noſtrils toward the Point. It hath a light Clay-colour'd Line paſſing above the Eye; the Head, Hinder-part of the Neck, and the Back are of a reddiſh Brown, or Orange-Colour; the middle Parts of the Feathers being Dusky, and thereby forming blackiſh Spots all over the upper Side of the Bird. The greater Quills of the Wings are Black; the next following Black, with deep Tips and narrow Edges of White; the Innermoſt that fall next the Back are Dusky, with broad Orange-colour'd Borders like thoſe on the Back. The firſt Row of Coverts next above the Quills are blackiſh, with white Tips, but not ſo deep as the greater Quills; the leſſer Coverts of the Wings are lighter, or of an Aſh-Colour, ſome of the Feathers being a little fringed with White. The inner Covert-Feathers of the Wings are White with a few faint tranſverſe Lines of a dusky Colour; the Rump is White with ſome dusky Spots; the Tail and its Covert-Feathers above are of an Orange-colour'd Brown, the Middles of the Feathers being dusky; the under Side, Neck, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs and Coverts under the Tail are all of an even dull Red, or Brick-Colour. The Legs are bare of Feathers above the Knees; the Toes are ſcalloped on their Sides with a Sort of Web or Skin, that is pretty ſtiff and bears itſelf out: The hinder Toe has only a ſmall Scallop at its Bottom; the Scallops on the Toes are according to the Number of Joints, ſo as to indent at every Joint, as they are obſerved to do in the Feet of Coots. They have ſmall Claws; both Legs and Feet are of a dusky Colour, a little inclining to Green.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and is plainly a diſtinct Species from that deſcribed, *P.* 46 of this Work, and I believe, may be with Juſtice pronounced a Non-deſcript.

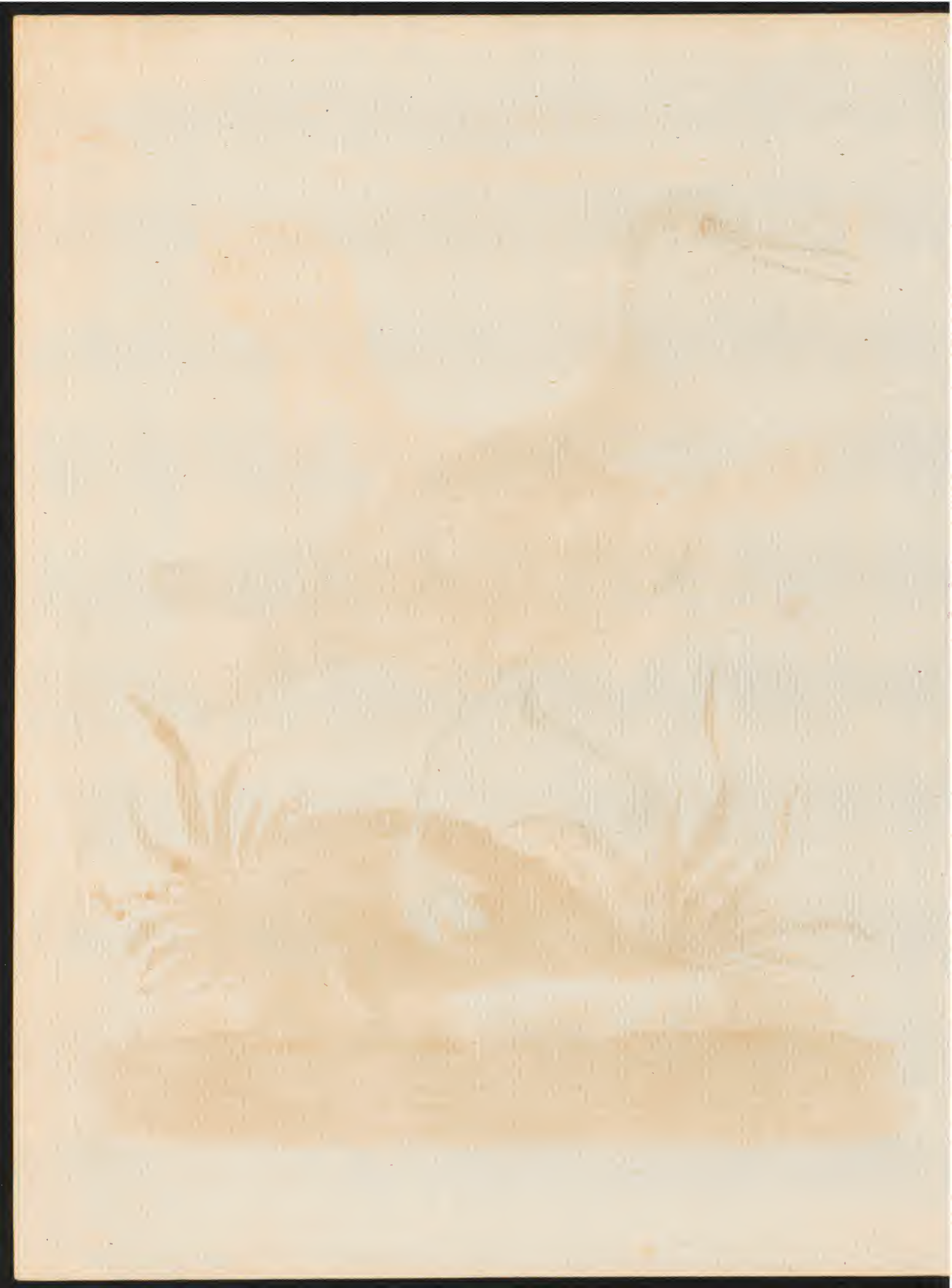
The Cock Coot-footed TRINGA.

THE Bird here figured is of its natural Bigneſs. I take it to be the Male of the Bird deſcribed, *P.* 46. of this Work, by the Name of *Coot-footed Tringa*, it agreeing with that, according to the general Agreements ſeen between Cock and Hen. They both differ from the laſt deſcribed, in that their Bills are not broader than deep; which Breadth of Bill is manifeſt in that, it being compreſſed like a Duck's Bill.

The Bill is Black of Colour, ſlender, and ending in a Point. The upper Mandible is longer than the Nether, and a little bent downward. It hath a blackiſh Line paſſing from the Noſtril through the Eye; the under Side of the Head and Throat is White; from behind each Eye a Line of Orange-Colour paſſes down on each Side of the Neck, and joins on the Fore-part of the Middle of the Neck beneath the white Throat. The Top of the Head, Hinder-part of the Neck above, all round the lower Part of the Neck, Back, and Covert-Feathers of the Wings are of an Aſh-Colour; the greater Quills are Black, the next to them or middle Quills, Black with White Tips; the Remainder next the Back are of a duſky Brown. The firſt Row of Covert-Feathers above the Quills are dark Aſh-colour'd with white Tips; the inner Coverts of the Wings are White with duſky tranſverſe Lines; between the Back and Wing a few of the long Feathers are edged with Orange-Colour; the Rump is Duſky and White, mixed in tranſverſe Lines; the Tail is duſky; the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White; the Legs are bare of Feathers above the Knees; the Legs, Feet and Claws are of a Lead-Colour; the Toes are all ſcalloped with Webs juſt in the Manner of the laſt deſcribed.

This Bird was brought with the foregoing by Mr. *Iſham* from *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*; and if it be not the Male of that deſcribed in *P.* 46. (as I ſuppoſe it to be) it muſt be an older Bird, arrived at its full Perfection of Plumage. This Bird, I believe, hath never been deſcribed. I find Mr. *John Ray*, in a ſmall Treatiſe ſet forth by him, intitled *Engliſh Words*, with a Catalogue of *Engliſh* Birds and Fiſhes, &c. when he ſpeaks of the Coot, adds as follows, " Mr. *Johnſon* of *Brigna*, near *Grota-*" *Bridge*, *Yorkſhire*, ſhew'd me a Bird of the Coot-kind, Scallop-toed, and not " much bigger than a Black-Bird". As Mr. *Ray* has ſaid ſo little of his Bird, it cannot be determined whether his had any Agreement or not with what I have deſcribed.

The



The Little American WATER HEN.

THIS Bird is here figured of its natural Size. It is in Shape and Colour ſomething like our Water-Rail, but a little leſs, and differs from it principally in having its Bill but half the Length of the Rail's Bill.

The Bill is ſtraight, pretty thick at its Baſe, ending in a Point; the Noſtrils are placed in Grooves near the Edges of the upper Mandible; it has a little Baldneſs at the Baſe of the upper Mandible, running into the Forehead, as in the Coot. The whole Bill is of a fine yellow Colour; the Baſe of the Bill is encompaſſed round with black Feathers, narrow above, but on the Throat extending downward near two Inches; the Sides of the Head all round the Eyes, the Sides of the Neck, and the Breaſt are of a light, pleaſant, blue Aſh-Colour; the Top of the Head, Hinder-part of the Neck, the Back, Wings and Tail are all of a brown Colour; the middle Parts of the Feathers being Dusky, ſo that they appear Brown with blackiſh Spots; the leſſer Coverts of the Wings are wholly Brown; ſome of the middle Quills and their Coverts have whitiſh Edges; the Edge or Border of the Wing is White; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings are White, with faint tranſverſe dusky Lines. The Belly, Thighs, and Coverts beneath the Tail are White, with a faint Cloud or Shade of Brown; the Sides, from the Bottom of the Neck to the Tail are White, with broken tranſverſe Lines of Black, with a little Brown intermixed; the Legs and Feet are large in Proportion to the Bird, and of a dull green Colour; the Toes are long, the middle Toe being of an equal Length with the Leg below the Knee; it is bare of Feathers above the Knees.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and I believe, hath never been deſcribed. I find in Mr. *Cateſby*'s Hiſt. of *Carolina*, &c. Vol. I. P. 70. a Bird of this Species, which I imagine may be the Hen of the above deſcribed. He calls it the *Soree*. I have alſo received a ſmall *Water-Hen* from *Sweden*, which comes very near Mr. *Cateſby*'s, on Compariſon with it: Mine differs principally from Mr. *Cateſby*'s, in having a blueiſh Neck and Breaſt, a black Throat, and Ring round its Bill, and a whiter Belly.

The

The Eared or Horned DOB-CHICK.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of a Teal; it hath ſmall Wings, and large Legs and Feet in Proportion to its Body. I take it to be a Cock Bird, and believe I have already deſcribed its Hen, in *P.* 96. of this Work, the ſecond deſcribed Bird; the under deſcribed differs from that in being a little Bigger, in being more Buffle-headed, and in having its Colours a little brighter. The Bill from its Point to the Angles of the Mouth is an Inch and a Quarter long; the Wing when cloſed ſix Inches long; the Leg an Inch and three Quarters; the middle Toe two Inches long.

The Bill is ſtraight and ſharp-pointed; the Tip of it White; the Baſe of the lower Mandible Fleſh-colour'd, the Remainder Black, or Duſky; the Noſtrils are placed in Furrows; it hath alſo ſome oblique Indentures on the Sides of the lower Mandible; from the Corner of the Mouth to the Eye there paſſes a Line of Skin, bare of Feathers, of a red Colour; the Head is cover'd with long black Feathers, with a ſhining green Gloſs, and appears much bigger than it is. From behind the Eyes, immediately on each Side, paſſes a Line of long, looſe, yellowiſh, Orange-colour'd Feathers, which almoſt join on the Hinder-part of the Head, and hang a little downward, and form a Kind of Creſt; the Hinder-part of the Neck and the Back is of a blackiſh Brown; the Coverts of the Wings are Aſh-colour'd; it hath about thirty Quills in each Wing, ſome of the firſt of which are Duſky or Blackiſh, then follow about a dozen White ones; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back are (like the Back) of a dirty Brown; the inner Coverts of the Wings are White; the inner Web of the Quills within Side, appears alſo Whitiſh; the Neck ſuddenly appears ſmall below the Buffle-Head; the Fore-part of the Neck, and Beginning of the Breaſt is of a reddiſh Orange-Colour, a little broken into the White on the Breaſt; the whole Belly is White, with a Silver-like Gloſs. On the Sides, for the whole Length of the Body, where the dark Brown of the Back joins with the White on the Belly, there is a Mixture of dirty Orange-Colour, blended equally into the Brown of the upper Side, and the White on the Nether. It hath no Appearance of a Tail. The Legs are placed at the End of the Body, and the Thighs are ſo bound within the Skin that they cannot be moved backward or forward as in other Birds; ſo that, when on Land, they muſt of Neceſſity walk upright. The Legs are flat and broad, the better to cut the Water; the three Toes that ſtand forward have ſtiff Webs or Fins on each Side of every Toe, and are divided from each other almoſt to their Bottoms; the hinder Toe has only one little Web; the Nails on the Toes are broad and flat, like thoſe on human Fingers; the Legs are bare knee'd (but not above the Knees) and toothed or jagged on their Hinder-parts, of a blueiſh Aſh-Colour on their outer Sides, and inclining to Fleſh-Colour on their Inſides.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and I believe it to be a Non-deſcript Species, but not confined to *America* only; for that deſcribed, *P.* 96, which I ſuppoſe to be the Hen of this, was taken near *London*, but was there ſo rare as not to be known.

146

The ſpeckled DIVER, *or* LOON.

THIS Bird appeared to me to be of the Bigneſs of a Tame Duck. Its Bill from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth was three Inches; the Wing when cloſed was eleven Inches; the Leg near three Inches; the middle and outer Toes near four Inches long. I am inform'd that this Bird is the Cock of the *Red-Throat-Ducker*, deſcribed *P.* 97 of this Work.

The Bill is ſtrait, ending in a ſharp Point, and Black of Colour; the Feathers from the Forehead cover the Bill almoſt to the Noſtrils; the Fore-part of the Head is Black; the Hinder-part of the Head and Neck is of a light Aſh-Colour; on the Fore-part of the Neck, from the lower Part of the Head to the Breaſt, is a long black Spot having a changeable Gloſs of Purple and Green; this Spot, or Mark of Black, is divided from the Aſh-Colour on the Hinder-part of the Neck, by Lines of White, ſpotted with Black, that paſs down the Sides of the Neck, and cover the Sides of the Breaſt at the Bottom of the black Throat; the Back, upper Sides of the Wing, and Tail are cover'd with black Feathers, ſpotted with White in ſome Parts, *viz.* on the long Feathers that fall from the Shoulders, and partly cover the Back, with large ſquare white Spots, which form a Sort of Checkers on the Back; the Covert Feathers of the Wings are marked with ſmall round white Spots; the greater Quills, Rump, and Tail are ſpotleſs; it hath ſome White on the Ridge of the Wing; the inner Covert-Feathers of the Wings are White; the Sides under the Wings, and the Outſides of the Thighs are Black; the Belly is White; the Coverts beneath the Tail White, with ſome tranſverſe Marks of Black; the Legs and Feet are Black, but the Inſides of the Legs incline a little to Fleſh-Colour; the outer Toe is equal in Length to the middle Toe; the three Toes forward are webbed together as in Ducks; it hath a ſmall Web within Side of the inner Toe, and a very ſmall Back-Toe: Its Nails are flat like thoſe of a Man's Hand; the Legs are broad and flat.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, together with one of thoſe I have deſcribed, *P.* 97. He ſays, they are Male and Female. Theſe Birds are common to the Northern Parts both of *Europe* and *America*; the above deſcribed being no other than the *Lumme* of *Wormius*, a farther Account of it may be ſeen in *Willughby's Ornithology*, P. 343. They are ſometimes taken by the *Greenland* Whale-Fiſhers, and they are known to breed in *Norway*. Mr. *Iſham* ſays, the Natives of *Hudſon's-Bay* call this Bird *Moquo*.

The Northern PENGUIN.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of a Tame Gooſe. The Head and Bill are repreſented of their natural Bigneſs, by which one may the better judge of the Size of the Bird.

The Bill is compreſſed Sideways, and of a duſky or black Colour: It hath a Knob or Angle on the under Side, and is furrowed or grooved obliquely on the Sides of both the upper and lower Mandibles, as the Figure expreſſes. The Head and Neck, (about half-way before, and its whole Length behind,) as alſo the Back, Tail and upper Sides of the Wings, are of a deep Black; the Feathers are very ſoft and even, having a Gloſs like Sattin. The Eyes are placed pretty near, above the Angles of the Mouth, which are deep. Between the Bill and the Eyes, on each Side of the Head, is a large oval white Spot: The Crown of the Head is very flat, the white Spots riſing on the Sides rather higher than the Middle of the Crown of the Head. The Prime Quills are Black, the longeſt not three Inches and a half long, (See its natural Size in the Figure.) The inner Quills, or thoſe next the Body are tipped with White; The inner Covert-Feathers of the Wing are whitiſh; the Breaſt, Belly and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White; the Feathers on the under Side are of the common Structure, being more firm than thoſe on the Upper. The Legs and Feet are cover'd with black Scales; it hath only three Toes, all ſtanding forward, and webbed together. It hath pretty ſtrong black Claws.

This Bird I procured of the Maſter of a *Newfoundland* Fiſhing-Veſſel, who told me, it was taken with their Fiſh-baits, on the Fiſhing-banks of *Newfoundland*, near an hundred Leagues from Shore. This Bird hath already been figur'd and deſcribed; but the Figure has a Ring round the Neck in *Willughby*, which is not found in the natural Bird and the Deſcriptions are not clear; it is alſo confounded with the Southern *Penguins*, and Mr. *Willughby* ſeems to think them and the Northern the ſame Birds; but I, who have ſeen ſeveral both from the South and North, am ſo far from being of his Opinion, that I ſhould rather make them of two diſtinct Tribes of Birds. The Southern has four Toes on a Foot, tho' Mr. *Willughby* ſays *Cluſius*'s Figure is falſe in having four Toes, whereas it is confirmed to me to be true. The Southern has alſo different Wings, and nothing on them to be called Feathers: See one of the Prime Quills figur'd in the Plate, together with a Quill of the Northern, both being of their natural Size. See the *Penguins* from the South, Plate 49 and 94 of this Work. I have figur'd this Bird principally to ſhow, that the above deſcribed Bird is a diſtinct Species, if not of a different Genus, from thoſe called *Penguins*, about the *Streights of Magellan*, and the *Cape of Good Hope*. The above deſcrib'd is a Bird common to the Northern Parts both of *Europe* and *America*, it being found in the Iſlands of *Ferro*, belonging to *Norway*: See what Mr. *Willughby* has ſaid and collected of *Penguins* in his *Ornithology*, P. 322, 323. All the *Penguins* have eſcaped Mr. *Albin*'s Notice.

The

The Arctic-bird

P. Edwards 1749

The ARCTICK BIRD, *ſuppoſed to be the Cock.*

THIS Bird in Bigneſs ſeems to exceed a common Tame Pigeon. Some of its principal Meaſures are as follow: The Bill from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth is one Inch and an half; to the Feathers on the Forehead only an Inch; the Wing (when cloſed) is twelve Inches long; the middle Feathers of the Tail are thirteen Inches long; the Leg from the Knee downward is near two Inches; the middle Toe an Inch and a Quarter. This Bird differs from the Gull [*Larus*] in having a different-made Bill, and weaker Legs, and ſhorter Toes in Proportion to the Legs; for the middle Toe in the Gull generally exceeds the Length of the Leg. This being found in the Northern Parts of *America*, near the *Arctick Circle*, I have for Diſtinction impoſed on it the above Name, in Oppoſition to that Sort of Gull with a long Tail, found about or between the *Tropicks*, commonly call'd the *Tropick Bird*; which is near the Size of our *Arctick Bird*.

The Bill is compreſſed Sideways, hooked at the Point, and hath two Grooves on each Side of the upper Mandible, in the Loweſt of which are placed the Noſtrils, which are very cloſe; the Point or Hook of the Bill is ſeparated from the other Part by a croſs Furrow; it hath an Angle under the lower Mandible; the Point of the Bill is Blackiſh, the Remainder of a dirty Fleſh-Colour; the Top of the Head is of a duſky or black Colour; the Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes, the Throat, Neck all round, the Breaſt and Belly are White; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Coverts under the Tail are of a light Aſh-Colour; the lower Part of the Neck behind, the whole Back, the Wings (both above and within Side) and the Tail are of a darkiſh Aſh-Colour; the greater Quills and the Tail-Feathers being darkiſh, approaching to Black. The Shafts of a few of the outermoſt of the Prime Quills are White; the Wings are very long and narrow when ſpread; the Tail-Feathers are ſhorteſt on the Sides, and gradually increaſe in Length, to the two middlemoſt, which ſuddenly ſhoot out beyond the reſt to a great Exceſs; the Legs are bare of Feathers above the Knees, where they are of a black Colour; from the Knees to the Feet they are of a bright-yellow Colour; the Feet are Black, and the three Toes forward webbed as in Ducks; the hinder Toe is very ſmall; the Hinder-parts of the Legs and Bottoms of the Feet are rough, like a File or Fiſh-ſkin, in a very remarkable Manner; it hath but ſmall Claws.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, with one like it, which I ſuppoſe to be its Hen; tho' it had not the long Feathers in the Tail. They are undoubtedly Non-deſcripts, and of a Genus, I think, of which I have not met with another Species. They are ſomething like the Peteril Kind in the Bill, but want the Pipe-like Noſtrils on its upper Part. They have alſo a Back-Toe, whereas the Peterils have only a Nail or Claw: See the Peterils, *P.* 89, 90 of this Work. The *Engliſh* at *Hudſon's-Bay* call the above deſcrib'd a *Man of War Bird*. By the Weakneſs of the Legs and Length of the Wings I ſuppoſe it to be much on the Wing; and I believe it is provided with rough Feet and Legs, in order to its firm ſtanding on the ſlimy Sides of dead floating Fiſhes, on which it is likely they feed.

The ARCTICK BIRD, *ſuppoſed to be the Hen.*

THE Bird here figur'd agrees with the laſt deſcribed (to which I ſuppoſe it is the Hen) in the Shape and Make of the Bill, Legs, Feet and other Parts, but in Size it exceeds it a little; the principal Difference is, its wanting thoſe two long Feathers found in the Tail of the ſuppoſed Cock.

The Bill is ſhaped and colour'd as in the laſt deſcribed; the Head and whole upper Side is of a dark Aſh-colour'd Brown; the greater Quills and Tail are ſomething darker; the Shafts of ſome of the Prime Quills are White, as alſo the inner Webs next their Bottoms, the Tips being blackiſh; the inner Coverts of the Wings are variegated tranſverſly and confuſedly, with Black, White, and duſky Brown; the Rump is of a reddiſh Brown, with tranſverſe Lines of Black; the Tail hath the middle Feathers a little longer than thoſe on the Sides; the Fore-part of the Neck, Breaſt, and Belly is of a light Brown or dirty White; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail have tranſverſe Lines of Whitiſh, Brown, and Black; the Legs are bare of Feathers a little above the Knee; the Legs and Toes are all Yellow, the Webs Black, being rough on the Hinder-part of the Legs and Bottoms of the Feet, as in the foregoing.

This Bird, together with the laſt, were brought from *Hudſon*'s-*Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*. At the Bottom of the Copper Plate you may ſee the Head and Bill figured of their natural Bigneſs; this Bird, I believe, has never been deſcribed.

The TROPICK BIRD.

THIS Bird appears to be of the Bigneſs of a Pigeon; the Wing when cloſed is above ten Inches long; the flying Figure on the Top of the Plate repreſents the whole Bird, the Head and Foot are ſhewn at the Bottom of the Plate of their natural Size; the longeſt Feather in the Tail was full twenty-three Inches and a half long, which is many Inches more than any other natural Hiſtorian has deſcribed it to be: In another Bird I found the longeſt Feather only ſixteen Inches long.

The Bill is Red, and bigger in Proportion than in the *Arctick Bird*; the Head, Body, Wings and Tail, both above and beneath are White, excepting the following Spots, *viz.* a very remarkable Spot round each Eye (ſhewn in the Head of the Bigneſs of Life at the Bottom of the Plate;) the ſix outermoſt Quills on each Side are Black with white Tips, a large black Spot beginning in the leſſer Coverts of each Wing, and taking in two or three of the Quills next the Body; a leſſer black Spot on each Shoulder, beſide ſome ſmall Spots or Mixture in the white Feathers on the lower Belly; the Tail hath twelve Feathers, ſhort on the Outſides, and increaſing gradually to the two Middle ones, which are very narrow, and ſhoot out near twenty Inches beyond the reſt; the Shafts of the Tail-Feathers are Black, as are thoſe of the Covert-Feathers of the Wings, which fall over the black Prime Quills. It hath ſmall and weak Legs and Feet in Proportion to its Size, with four Toes on a Foot, all webbed together, with a lateral Fin on the Outſide of the outermoſt Toe (ſee the Foot as big as Life.) The Legs and Beginning of the Toes are Red, the Webs and Ends of the Toes Black, as are the Claws. I have ſeen another of theſe Birds, ſpotted with a Number of ſmall black Spots, in the Place of the larger Beds of Black deſcribed in the above. The Legs and Bill appear yellowiſh in the dried Bird, but I am inform'd they are Red in the living Birds.

This Bird is the Property of my good Friend *John Fothergill*, M. D. who lent it me finely preſerved. Tho' the Tropick Bird hath often been deſcribed, I believe I have made ſome Amendments; but my principal Purpoſe in figuring it was, to bring the *Tropick* and *Arctick Birds* together into one View. Vide *Willughby*'s *Ornithology*, P. 331.

The

G. Edwards 1749
149

The Wild Swan Publishd Septem^r 1743 by G Edwards

The WILD SWAN.

THIS Bird is ſuppoſed to be ſomething leſs than the Tame Swan. Some of its Meaſures by me taken are as follow; the Bill from its Point to the Angles of the Mouth is four Inches, from Bill-point to the Eye five Inches, the Leg below Knee, and the middle Toe, are of equal Length, being each four Inches and a Half. This Bird is repreſented by the whole Figure in the Plate.

The Bill for about Half its Length from the Point is Black; its Baſe is covered with a yellow Skin, which reaches (in Angles on the Sides of the Head) quite to the Eyes; the Eyes are alſo encompaſſed with Eye-lids of a bare yellow Skin; the Bill is hooked at the End of the upper Mandible, and toothed on its Edges, both above and below, its whole Length; the Tongue is of a Fleſh-Colour, jagged on its Sides like a bearded Arrow. I found the Plumage of the whole Bird perfectly White and ſpotleſs, tho' *Willughby* ſays, the wild Swan hath ſome Clouds and Spots of a duſky Colour. I ſuppoſe his might be a young Bird not perfectly moulted. When I had taken off the upper Feathers, I found the Skin cover'd with an exceeding fine, ſoft Down, of a ſnowy Whiteneſs. The Legs and Feet are cover'd with ſmall Scales of a blackiſh-brown Colour; it hath three Toes ſtanding forward, connected together by black Membranes, with a lateral Membrane on the Inſide of the inner Toe; the Back-Toe is ſmall, the Claws are Black.

Some of theſe Birds were found in our *London* Markets, in the hard Winter 1739-40, where I bought the above deſcribed. They who would ſee its Anatomy may conſult *Willughby*'s *Ornithology*, *P.* 356. My own Experience in this Bird has confirm'd to me the wonderful Structure of the Wind-pipe, which enters a Cavity in the Breaſt-Bone, and returns from thence again before it is inſerted into the Lungs. We having no Figure of this Bird, I thought it would not be improper to figure and deſcribe it. *Willughby* has only given a Draught of its Head. Theſe Birds are Natives of the Northern Parts, both of *America* and *Europe*, there being great Numbers of them found in *Hudſon's-Bay*, ſome of which, brought over, I have compar'd with this, and find them to be the ſame. I believe the Tame Swan is not found in *America*. I have here inſerted the Head of the Tame Swan, to ſhew how it differs from the Wild, and to ſhew that they are not the ſame Bird, as ſome People ſuppoſe. There is no Mark of outward Diſtinction between the two Species but in their Bills, which appear plainly in the Figures. The Tame Swan's Bill is Red or Orange-colour'd, the Hook at the Point Black, and blackiſh on its Edges, and about the Noſtrils; the under Mandible hath only a little Red on each Side; it is toothed on the Edges as in the Wild Swan; the upper Mandible is hollow or ſinking in on its upper Ridge, (tho' *Albin* in his Figure, *Vol.* III. *P.* 91, has made it arched or riſing, contrary to its Nature;) it hath large triangular Spots of black Skin between the Bill and Eyes on each Side; the upper Points of theſe Triangles join to a Knob, or Excreſcence, of a hard, black, fleſhy Subſtance, which runs forward, and over-hangs the upper Mandible of the Bill. The Legs and Feet of the Tame Swan cannot be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the Wild, ſo that in one View I have here ſhown all that is different in the two Species of Swans.

The CANADA GOOSE.

THIS Bird in Size exceeds the common Tame Gooſe a little. Being drawn as it walked in a Gentleman's Yard, I could procure no Meaſures of it. Its Make is ſomething ſlenderer, or longer in the Body and Neck, than the common Tame Gooſe.

The Bill is made pretty much like that of a Tame Gooſe, rough on its Edges, and of a Black, or deep Lead-Colour; the Eyes are of a dark Colour; the under Eye-lids White; the Head and Neck are Black, except a white Mark paſſing on the under Side of the Head, which becomes narrower on the Sides, and Ends in Points about the Place of the Ears; the Back, Wings, and Part of the Breaſt and Belly are of a dark-brown Colour; the Edges of the Feathers are ſomething lighter, inclining to Aſh-Colour. The Prime Quills are almoſt Black. The lower Part of the Back and Rump is Black; the Feathers that cover the Tail on the upper Side are White; the Tail itſelf is Black. The Feathers at the Bottom of the Neck before are White, but gradually looſe their Whiteneſs in the Brown of the Breaſt; the Lower Belly, and the Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are White. The Legs and Feet ſeem to be made like thoſe of a Tame Gooſe, all of a dark Lead-Colour. It hath four Toes, three forward and one backward.

This Bird I drew ſome Years ſince, at the Houſe of my honoured Patron Sir *Hans Sloane*, in *Bloomſbury*. They are found in *Canada*, and are brought alſo to us from *New England* and *Hudſon's-Bay*. I have been inform'd that ſome Gentlemen have lately propagated this Species in *England*. This Bird is deſcribed in *Willughby*'s *Ornithology*, P. 361. and is ill-figur'd in Tab. LXX, but in Tab. LXXI there is a better Figure of it, which by ſome Miſtake is call'd the *Swan Gooſe*. *Albin* in his *Hiſtory of Birds*, Vol. I. Plate 92, has figur'd a Gooſe call'd the *Barnacle*, and through Ignorance, or Miſtake, has deſcribed it, *P.* 88, under the Name of the *Canada Gooſe*. Wherefore, in order to rectify the above Errors, I preſent the Publick with a new Draught and Deſcription immediately from Life. In my Deſcription I have been ſomething more particular than Mr. *Willughby*; he calls the Bird Grey, where I call it dark Brown: It is indeed of a dirty Brown, ſomething inclining to Grey. In the Figure I have endeavour'd to be more correct, and nearer Nature, than any former Draught, and hope I have ſucceeded. My Friend, Mr. *Iſham*, has inform'd me, that great Flocks of theſe Birds appear in the Spring of the Year, in *Hudſon's-Bay*, and paſs a great Way Northward of the *Engliſh* Settlements, where they are ſuppoſed to breed; they return again in Flocks to the Southern Parts before the Winter comes on. Mr. *Cateſby* has figured the Head of this Bird near to the Size of Life.

The Blue-winged Goose Geo Edwards 1758

The Blue-Winged GOOSE.

THIS Bird ſeemed to me to be rather leſs than the common Tame Gooſe. Some of its Meaſures are as follow: The Bill from its Point to the Angles of the Mouth is two Inches; and two and a Quarter from the Point to the Angles of the upper Mandible, that ſhoot into the Forehead above the Eyes; the Wing when cloſed is ſixteen Inches long; the lower Part of the Leg, and the middle Toe, are of equal Length, *viz.* near three Inches each.

The Bill is made as in other Geeſe, and all over of a red Colour; the Feathers of the Forehead point a little Way down into the upper Part of the Bill, as they do more or leſs in moſt of the Gooſe-kind. The Head, and the greateſt Part of the Neck is White; the Crown or Top of the Head appears yellowiſh, as if ſinged; the Hinder-part of the Neck is ſpotted with dark Brown or Blackiſh. The lower Part of the Neck all round, the Breaſt, Sides under the Wings, and Back, are of a dark-brown Colour, but it is ſomething lighter and brighter colour'd on the Breaſt. The greater Quills of the Wings are of a duſky or blackiſh Colour, the inner ones that fall next the Back are of the ſame Colour, but edged with Aſh-Colour; the Covert-Feathers without Side of the Wings are of a light-blueiſh Aſh-Colour, as are thoſe of the lower Part of the Back and Rump. The Tail is of a dark-browniſh Aſh-Colour; the Inſides of the Wings and under Side of the Tail are Aſh-colour'd. The Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White, a little clouded or ſhaded with a duſky Colour. The Legs are bare of Feathers juſt above the Knees; the three forward Toes are webbed together: It hath alſo a lateral Membrane within Side of the inner Toes, as I believe, all Geeſe have; the Back-Toe is ſmall, the Legs and Feet are all of a red Colour, the Claws Black.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon*'s-*Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and I believe, hath never been deſcribed. It is there a Bird of Paſſage, continuing in that Country ſo long as the Waters are unfrozen, and returning into Southern Countries when the Froſt ſhuts up its Subſiſtance. My Friend, Mr. *Light*, has told me, there is a Gooſe which comes in Summer to *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, having its Forehead as it were ſcorched with Heat, and that the Natives firmly believe, that theſe Geeſe to avoid the Winter's Cold, fly toward the Sun, and approach ſo near that it ſinges its Forehead againſt his Orb. It is hard to convince theſe Savages that there are Climates on this Earth warmer than their own, to which Birds may fly for Food and Shelter during their rigid Winters. The above deſcribed, I think, muſt be the Bird of which the Natives hold this Opinion.

The LAUGHING-GOOSE.

THIS Bird is of the Size of our common Wild Gooſe: All its Meaſures agree very nearly with the *Blue-winged Gooſe* deſcribed in the foregoing Page.

The Bill is of a red Colour all over, made as in other Geeſe, and toothed on its Edges both above and beneath; the Tongue is alſo jagged on its Sides. The Feathers all round the Baſe of the upper Mandible of the Bill are White; the reſt of the Head and all the Neck is Brown; the Crown is darkeſt, and approaching to Black. The Sides of the Head under the Eyes, and the Fore-part of the Neck lighter Brown. The Back, Wings and Tail are of a greyiſh, brown Colour, the Edges of the Feathers ſomething lighter than their middle Parts; the greater Quills approach to Black; the firſt Row of Covert-Feathers above the Quills are Aſh-colour'd, with white Tips; the lower Edge of the Wing, that falls on the Breaſt and Belly, is alſo Aſh-colour'd for ſome Breadth; the Inſides of the Wings and the Sides under the Wings are of a dusky Brown. The Covert-Feathers on the upper Side of the Tail are White. The Breaſt, Belly, Thighs and Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are White, except ſome Plats of black Spots on the Breaſt and Belly, beſt underſtood by the Figure. The Legs and Feet are like thoſe in the laſt deſcribed, of a red Colour; the Toes in each Foot are four, three forward webbed together, and a ſmall Toe behind that is looſe.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and I believe, hath never been deſcribed. Tho' I think I have ſeen the ſame Bird, in ſome hard Winters, to be ſold at ſome Poulterer's Shops in the *London* Markets; ſo that I believe this is one of thoſe Water-Fowl which are common to the Northern Parts both of *Europe* and *America*. It has been obſerved by many, that there are more Water-Fowls Natives both of *America* and *Europe*, than of Land-Fowls, which cannot ſo eaſily paſs over *Streights* or open Seas from one Country to another.

The

The Grey-Headed DUCK.

THIS Bird is of a large Size for the Duck-kind, and ſeems much to exceed the common Tame Duck. Some of its principal Meaſures are as follow: The Bill from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth is two Inches; from the Point to the Extremity of thoſe broad Parts of the Ball of the upper Mandible that fall on each Side of the Forehead, two Inches and a Quarter; the Wing when it is cloſed, eleven Inches; the Leg below Knee, hardly two Inches; the middle Toe is two Inches and three Quarters long.

The Bill is of a red Colour, black or duſky at its Point; the Baſe of the upper Mandible, (in its upper Part) extends itſelf into the Forehead, on each Side, in the Form of a broad, flattiſh Bean. At the Root of the upper Mandible the Feathers are Black, and run into the Baſe of the Bill with three Angles, one in the Middle of the Forehead, and one on each Side. The Eye is alſo encompaſſed with black Feathers, which end in a Point backward. The Top and Hinder-part of the Head is of a light-blueiſh Aſh-colour; the Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes are of a light Green; there are ſome black Spots that run in a Line from the Eye down the Sides of the Head, and part the Aſh-Colour from the Green. Immediately joining to the Baſe of the lower Mandible underneath, the Feathers are Black; which Blackneſs divides like a Fork, and paſſes on each Side of the Throat; the Throat between them being White; the Neck all round, and the Breaſt are White; the Back is of a dark Brown, or black Colour, with a purpliſh Gloſs; the greater Quills of the Wing, and the Feathers of the Tail, are of a dark-brown Colour; the Quills in the Middle, or thoſe next to the Prime Quills are of a Black-ſhining Purple, with white Tips, which form a white Line acroſs the Wing; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back, and the firſt Row of Covert-Feathers above the Quills are alſo of a dark or black Colour with a Purple Gloſs; the leſſer Covert-Feathers of the Wing are Brown all round the Border, which falls on the Breaſt; but in the Middle of the Covert-Feathers in each Wing is a Plat of White. The Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wing are White, except a few light-brown Feathers round the Joint or Ridge of the Wing. The Breaſt gradually loſes its Whiteneſs in the Belly, which is wholly Black; the Covert-Feathers of the Tail, both above and beneath, are of a bright-ſhining Black; on each Side of the Tail it hath a remarkable large round white Spot. The Legs and Feet are of a dirty red Colour: It hath four Toes on a Foot, three ſtanding forwards and webbed together, and a narrow Web on the Inſide of the inner Toe; the Back-Toe is ſmall, with a Fin on its under Side.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and muſt be accounted amongſt the hitherto unknown, unfigur'd, and undeſcribed Birds. Its greateſt Particularity is the uncommon Structure of its Bill.

The Great Black DUCK *from* Hudſon's-Bay.

THIS Bird is large for the Duck-kind, appearing to me to be bigger than the common *Wild Duck* or *Mallard*. I have taken ſome of its principal Meaſures, which are as follow: The Bill from its Point to the Angles of the Mouth is two Inches and an Half long, and ſomething deeper from its Point to the Baſe of the upper Mandible, where it projects fartheſt into the Head; the Wing when cloſed is nine Inches long; the Leg below Knee, is near two Inches long, the middle Toe two and a Half.

The Bill is compreſſed horizontally toward its Point; its Baſe is as deep as wide; it is indented on its Edges, of a pale Orange-Colour, except in its Middle about the Noſtrils, where it is Red, or of a deep Orange. In the broad Part of the upper Mandible, next the Head, there is on each Side a large ſquariſh black Spot, which riſes a little from the Bill, and ſeems as if it was ſomething ſtuck on. The Bill itſelf in theſe Parts alſo is protuberant. From Eye to Eye on the Crown of the Head extends a white Spot in the Form of a Triangle, its two bluntiſh Points falling on the upper Part of the Eyes, and the ſharper point toward the Bill, but not quite to it, there being black Feathers between them. On the Hinder-part of the Neck, juſt below the Head, is another longiſh triangular Spot, having its narroweſt Side next the Head, and its acuteſt Angle pointing downward toward the Back. Except theſe two white Spots the whole Plumage of the Bird is Black, without any Gloſs reflecting other Colours; the Inſides of the Wing and the under Side of the Tail are not ſo Black as they are above, being of a dark Aſh-Colour; the Legs and Toes are of a bright-red Colour; the three forward Toes are webbed together, and the inner Toe hath a Web or Fin on its Inſide; the hinder Toe hath alſo a ſmall Fin; the Webs of the Toes and the Claws are of a duſky Colour.

The Native Place of this Bird is above declared; it was brought over by Mr. *Iſham*. It, as well as the laſt deſcribed, is very remarkable for the Structure of its Bill. My Friend, Mr. *Henry Baker*, F. R. S. hath a Bill of this Bird in his Collection, which agrees exactly with the above. I believe this Bird hath never been deſcribed, but I cannot ſay ſo in reſpect to its Figuring; becauſe I think I have diſcovered a Draught of it, in a ſmall Set of *Dutch* Prints of Birds, (publiſhed at *Amſterdam* by *Nicola Viſſcher*, *Anno* 1659, where it is called *Turma Anſer*) whoſe Marks and Make of the Bill agree with mine. I imagine it might be brought to them from *Davis*'s *Streights*, to which Place the *Hollanders* have long traded. Perhaps their Bigneſs, and appearing in ſmall Flocks, have procured them the above Name.

The great Black Duck from Hudsons bay ~ 1749 ~ G Edwards

The Long-tailed DUCK *from* Hudſon's-Bay.

THIS Bird appeared to me to be of the Size of a Wdigeon. Here follow ſome of its principal Meaſures: From Bill-point to the Angles of the Mouth is a little above an Inch and Half in Length; the Wing is when cloſed eight Inches long; the Leg below Knee not full an Inch and Half; the longeſt Toe a little over two Inches; the longeſt Feathers in the Tail are eight Inches long.

The Bill is like that of moſt other Ducks, having nothing remarkable in its Figure, of a black Colour, except towards the Point of the upper Mandible, where it is Red, the very Point or Hook being Black; the Sides of the Head, from the Bill backward, have white broad Spots, ending in Points about the Ears: In theſe Spots are placed the Eyes; the Hinder-part of the Head is Aſh-colour'd; the Remainder of the Head, Neck and Breaſt is of a ruſty Black, as is the Back, and Covert-Feathers on the upper Sides of the Wings; the greater Quills of the Wings are Duſky or Black; the middle ones which follow them are Brown; the Remainder next the Back are of a brighter reddiſh Brown; the Coverts within Side of the Wings are of a duſky Brown. At the Bottom of the Neck behind, the Feathers are of a browniſh Colour, as are the Shoulders, or the Feathers that part the Back from the Wings; the Rump and Coverts of the Tail have a black Liſt running down through them, with white Feathers on each Side; the two middle Feathers of the Tail are Black, long, narrow and ſharp-pointed, ſhooting out four Inches beyond the other Feathers; the next to theſe are Aſh-colour'd; the next outward become White, and are gradually ſhorter to the outermoſt Feathers, which are the ſhorteſt of all. The Belly and the Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White; the Legs and Toes are of a reddiſh Brown; the Webs that join the three forward Toes are Duſky or Black. It hath a Fin on the Inſide of the inner Toe; the Back-Toe is ſmall, with an appendant Fin; the Claws are Duſky.

This Duck was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, and I believe hath never been figured; but I think it hath been deſcribed by *Wormius*, as a *Duck of Iceland*. A Tranſlation of his Deſcription may be ſeen in *Willughby's Ornithology*, (See the *Sharp-tailed Iceland Duck*, call'd by the *Icelanders Havelda*) *P.* 364. So that this Duck may be a Native of *America* only, for *Iſland* or *Iceland* may rather be deemed a Part of *North America* than of *Europe*, ſince it is nearer the ſuppoſed Continent of *Groenland* [a Part of *America*] than to any Part of *Europe*.

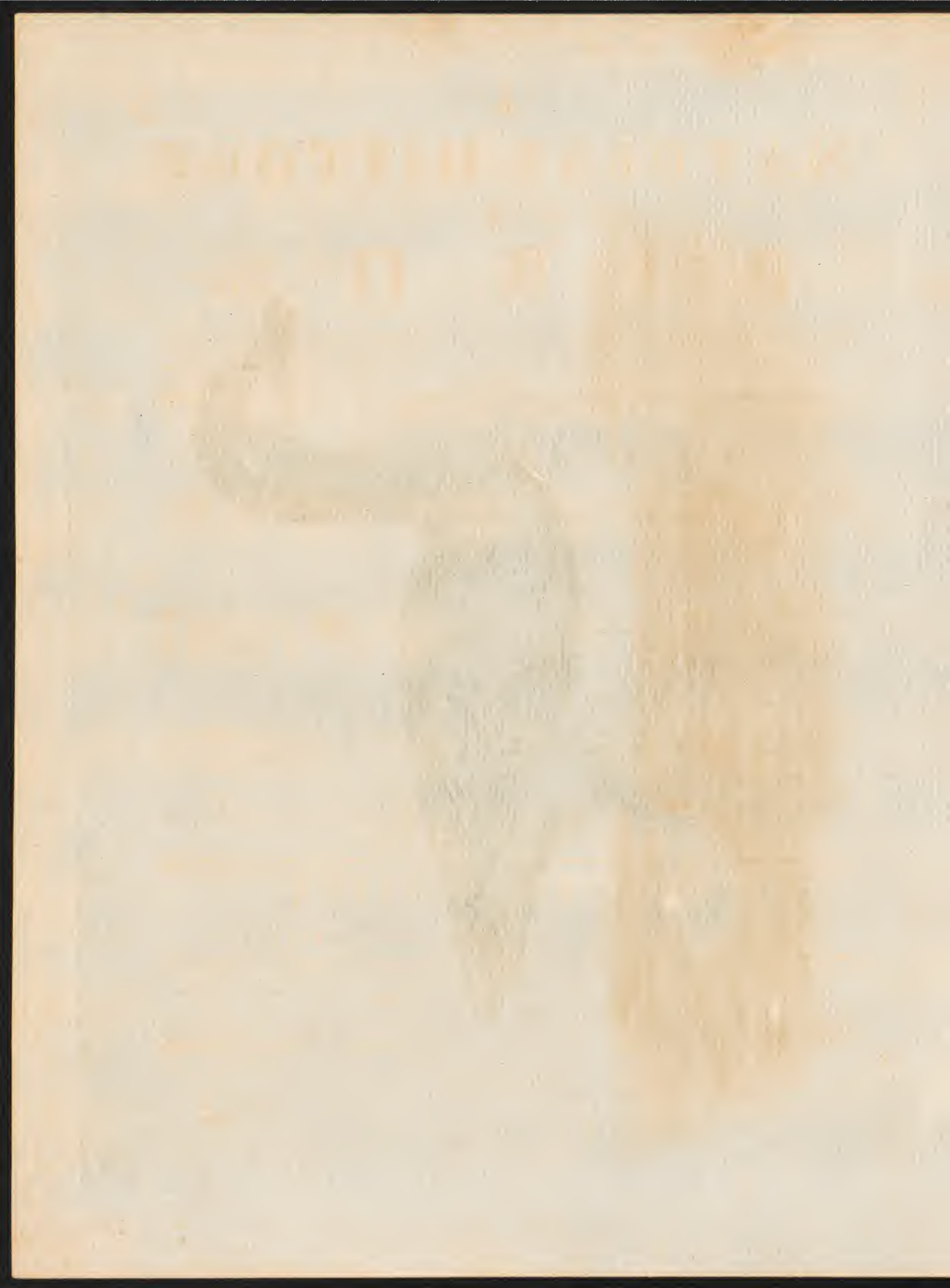
The Little Brown and White DUCK.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of a Teal, and pretty much like it in Shape, tho' very different from it in Colour: Some of its principal Meaſures are as follow; the Length of the Bill from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth is an Inch and a Quarter; the Wing when cloſed is ſeven Inches long; the Leg below the Knee an Inch and a Quarter; the middle Toe near two Inches long.

The Bill is Black, toothed on its Edges, and a little Matter hooked at the Point of the upper Mandible; the Feathers round the Baſe of the upper Part of the Bill are White, and point with an Angle into the Bill in the Middle, the Bill itſelf having two Angles pointing to the Forehead on each Side. There is a Line of duſky Feathers between the Bill and Eye, which parts the White into Spots above and beneath the Line; it hath alſo a white Spot behind each Eye, about the Place of the Ears; the Remainder of the Head is Brown, as is the Neck and Beginning of the Breaſt, but lighter on the Fore-part of the Neck and Breaſt; the Back, Wings and Tail are of a darkiſh-brown Colour; the greater Quills of the Wings darkeſt of all, almoſt Black; the Covert-Feathers of the Wings are of a lighter and brighter Brown; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings are of a duſky Colour, with a little dirty White intermixed; the Sides under the Wings are of a duſky Brown, fainter than the Feathers on the Back. The Breaſt from Brown gradually becomes White, tranſverſly marked with light Brown, as far as the Thighs; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, being of a lighter and darker Brown, tranſverſly mixed in broken Lines; the Legs and Feet are of a duſky Colour, tho' ſomething of a dull Redneſs appears on the Fore-parts of the Legs and the upper Sides of the Toes; the Webs that join the Toes are blackeſt; the Structure of the Feet is like the laſt deſcribed.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon*'s-*Bay* by Mr. *Iſham*, to whoſe Curioſity and good Nature I am beholden for the greateſt Part of the Subject-Matter of this third Part of my *Hiſtory of Birds*; and I believe the curious Part of the World will not think themſelves leſs obliged to Mr. *Iſham* than I acknowledge myſelf to be. I believe this Bird hath not been hitherto figured or deſcribed. As I have treated of many Birds from *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, it will not be amiſs to ſay ſomething of that Part of the World, which I ſhall make bold to extract from Mr. *Ellis*'s Voyage to *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, when he is ſpeaking of the fartheſt Part to which they went in *Wager Streights*, he ſays. "I cannot help however taking Notice that in aſcending theſe "Mountains we had at once as great, as gloomy, and as awful a Proſpect as perhaps ever "aſtoniſhed mortal Eyes. While we walked along the Beach, the ridged Rocks above ſeem'd "pendant over our Heads; in ſome Places there were Falls of Water daſhing from Cliff to "Cliff; from others hung prodigious Iſicles in Rows one behind another, like the Pipes of a "vaſt Organ; but the moſt tremendous Part of the Scene was the ſhatter'd Crags which "lay at our Feet, and appear'd plainly to have burſt from the Mountain Tops, thro' the "expanſive Power of the rigorous Froſts, and ſo rowled with inexpreſſible Fury down the "Sides, till they reached thoſe Places where their Ruins now lay: I call them Ruins, for ſuch "they properly were; and if there is ſomething that deeply affects us when we behold either "the Waſte of War, or the Devaſtations of Time, it may be eaſily conceived that ſomething "much more terrible muſt be felt from the Sight of the amazing Relicks of the Wreck of "Nature."

F I N I S.



A

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS.

The moſt of which have not hitherto been either figured or deſcribed, and the Reſt, by Reaſon of Obſcure, or too brief Deſcriptions without Figures, or of Figures very ill deſigned, are hitherto but little known.

CONTAINING

The Repreſentations of thirty-nine Birds, engraven on thirty-ſeven Copper-Plates, after curious Original Drawings from Life; together with a full and accurate Deſcription of each.

To which are added, by way of Appendix,

Sixteen Copper-Plates, repreſenting the Figures of many curious and undeſcribed ANIMALS, ſuch as QUADRUPEDES (both Land and Amphibious) SERPENTS, FISHES and INSECTS:

The whole CONTAINING

Fifty-three Copper-Plates, which is the full Number given in each of the foregoing Parts of this Work. Every BIRD, BEAST, *&c.* is colour'd from the Original Painting, according to Nature.

PART IV. and Laſt.

By GEORGE EDWARDS,

Library-Keeper to the Royal College of PHYSICIANS.

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR, at the *College of Phyſicians*, in *Warwick-Lane*.

M.DCC.LI.

TO

GOD,

The ONE Eternal! the Incomprehenſible! the Omnipreſent! Omniſcient, and Almighty CREATOR of all Things that exiſt! from Orbs immenſurably great, to the minuteſt Points of Matter, this ATOM is Dedicated and Devoted, with all poſſible Gratitude, Humiliation, Worſhip, and the higheſt Adoration both of Body and Mind,

By

His moſt reſigned,

Low, and humble Creature,

George Edwards.

THE

PREFACE.

THOUGH I may not think it improper, but rather very reaſonable and juſt, to offer or dedicate to GOD *any valuable Property or Bleſſing we have received from him, yet the Uncommonneſs of dedicating a Book to the* Great CREATOR of the UNIVERSE, *may require ſome Apology amongſt Men. They will perhaps agree, that People in almoſt all Ages and Places of the World, in order to ſhew their Gratitude to* GOD, *have offer'd, preſented, or ſacrificed to him Part of the Increaſe of ſuch good Things, as he in his Goodneſs had bleſſed them with an Ability of producing out of the Earth, whether Cattle, Fowl, or the Fruits of the Ground; ſuch as Bulls, Sheep, Corn, Wine, Oyl, and a Variety of other Things, both Animal and Vegetable; and of theſe they offer'd, generally, the Firſt-born of Animals, and the Firſt-fruits of Vegetable Productions, thoſe being always accounted the faireſt and moſt proper to preſent to the* Giver of all Good Things; *ſo that it may be objected to me, that my offering to* GOD *is of a Species differing from what has been uſually ſacrificed or preſented to him; to which I anſwer, that in my Opinion the Endowments of the Mind of Man, and his inward Ability of penetrating into, and admiring the wonderful Works of the* GREAT CREATOR, *are Gifts far ſuperior to thoſe which ſerve him only for Food and Cloathing, for which Reaſon, it is more the Duty of a Man to thank God for the Endowments of his Mind, than for the Support of his Body. If any ſhould object that this is not the Firſt-fruits of the thinking Faculty in me, and therefore of Courſe not ſo worthy of being preſented to* GOD; *to ſuch I anſwer, that tho' Animal and Vegetable Bodies may produce better Fruits at firſt than they do afterwards, it is otherwiſe as to the Powers and Perfections of the Mind, which are always better'd and much improved by Age, Reflection, and long Experience, ſo that the Mind or Soul attains not its greateſt Perfection and Beauty, till the latter Part of Life; whereas the Body is moſt perfect in the earlieſt Stages thereof; conſequently, if a Man would offer any Thing to*

the

the Supreme Being of the Univerſe, *that is the mere Production of his Mind, I think what is laſt produced by him ought to be accounted the moſt perfect; for which Reaſon I have offered and dedicated to* GOD *the laſt Work of this Kind that I intend to perform.*

I dedicate this Piece to GOD, *in humble Gratitude for all the good Things I have received from him in this World, and not becauſe I imagine* GOD *expects Sacrifices or Offerings of any Kind from Men. It ſeems plain to my Reaſon, that* GOD *wants no Service from us, though univerſal Cuſtom has eſtabliſhed Forms by which Men ſhew their Obligation and Gratitude to God. Men that have a Senſe of Gratitude towards* GOD, *will be always deſirous to ſhew ſome outward Signs of that Gratitude, which can be done by no Sort of Offerings, but of ſuch good Things as they have firſt received of* GOD. *If we compare ourſelves, as Atoms of Imperfection, with the* Almighty Being, *it will be impoſſible but that our Actions, with reſpect to him, muſt be full of inconſiſtent Abſurdities; and 'tis certain* GOD *can want of us neither Offering, nor any formal Worſhip, or verbal Prayer; but Nature and Reaſon teach us, whenſoever we become ſenſible of the Obligations we ſtand in towards him, from a Conſideration of his Almighty Power and great Goodneſs to us, in bringing us forth from the dark Chaos of Obſcurity and Confuſion, into Life, Light, and rational Underſtanding, and making us the* First, *and* Lords *of all other created Beings which plentifully cover the Face of this terreſtial Globe, that our Minds ſhould be filled with Gratitude, Praiſe, Thanksgiving, and the loweſt Humiliation and Adoration; and the great Goodneſs of* GOD *towards us all, ſhould, I think, naturally teach us, that as a Portion of his Love is diſpenced to each Individual, we ought to be kind, benevolent and affectionate to one another; for ſurely it is Man's Duty to love whom God loves.*

I hope no one will be offended at what I have ſaid above, for as this is a Natural History, *I deſigned ſtrictly to dedicate it to the great* GOD of Nature, *ſuch as I think all Men of diſcernment may diſcover him to be by the mere Light of their own Minds, for which Reaſon I have not called Revelation in to my Aid and Aſſiſtance; though no one is more ready than myſelf to incorporate natural Religion with Revelation, ſo far as they may be found to conſiſt with one another; and I think many of our beſt Theologiſts have reconciled them ſo well together, as to make them almoſt one and the ſame Thing. For my own Part, I have always form'd my Practice after ſuch Doctrines in Revelation, as appear'd to my Underſtanding agreeable to Nature, Reaſon, and the common Senſe and Meaning of Mankind; and I believe there are but few that will give an implicit Aſſent to any Thing that appears to them contrary to Nature, Reaſon, and Common Senſe.*

The

THE

NAMES

OF THE

GENEROUS ENCOURAGERS

OF THIS

WORK, which have been added ſince the Publication of the former PARTS.

A.

SIR John Abdy, *Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of* Eſſex.

B.

JOHN Blackburn, *of* Orford-Hall, *in* Lancaſhire, Eſq.
Mr. Henry Baker, *F. R. S.*
Mrs. Baker.
Meſſrs. Bloſs *and* Johnſon, Pater-Noſter-Row.

C.

THE *Right Honourable Lady* Maria Churchil.
Charles Churchil, *Eſq.*
Mr. Cave, *of* St. John's-Gate, *Printer.*
Mr. Emanuel Mendes de Coſta, *F. R. S.*
Ralph Crathorn, *Eſq.*

D.

THE *Right Honourable Lord* Duncannon.
John Denn, *of* Ongar, *in* Eſſex, *Eſq.*
Mr. Robert Denn, *of* Brentwood, *in* Eſſex.
Monſieur Davidts, *of* Paris, *Bookſeller.*
Francis Douce, *M. D.*
Capt. John Dobſon, *of* Rotherhith.

E.

THE *Right Reverend Dr.* Lavington, *Lord Biſhop of* Exeter.

A LIST, *&c.*

G.

MONSIEUR Geoffroy, *of the Academy Royal*, Paris.

H.

THE *Honourable* Alexander Hume Campbell, *Esq.*
———— Hilliard, *of the* Temple, London, *Esq.*
Dr. Hibbin, *Physician to the* London Infirmary.
The Reverend Mr. Griffith Hughes, *of* Barbados, *M. A. and F. R. S.*
Mr. Harpur, *Surgeon.*

I.

DR. Ingram, Weſtminſter-Abbey.

K.

GIlbert Kennedy, *M.* D.

L.

MR. Lambert, *of* Hogſdon.

M.

HIS *Grace the late Duke of* Montague.
George Monrgomery, *Esq.*
Capt. John Michel, *of* Chelſea.
Mr. John Daniel Meyer, *Painter in Miniature, at* Nuremberg.
Mr. J. S. Müller, *Engraver.*

N.

HER *Grace the Dutcheſs of* Norfolk.
The Right Honourable the Counteſs of Northumberland.
Roger North, *of* Rougham, *in* Norfolk, *Esq.*

P.

HER *Grace the Dutcheſs of* Portland.
Mr. Edward Penny, *Painter, Leiceſter-ſquare.*

R.

THE *Right Honourable Lady* Ravenſworth.
David Roſs, *M. D.*

S.

HER *Grace the Dutcheſs of* Somerſet.
Sir George Savil, *Bart.*
Miſs Senex, *of St.* Dunſtan's *in the* Weſt.
George Shelvocke, *of the* General Poſt-Office, *Esq.*
Dr. George Seidal, *of* Oxford.
Mr. William Savage, *of* Weſt-Smithfield.
The late Mr. John Savage, *of* Abchurch-Lane.

T.

THE *Right Honourable the Earl of* Tylney.
Robert Taylor, *M. D.*
Mr. Robert Thyer, *of* Manchester.

W.

MR. Thomas Weſt, *of* Deptford.

The

The Red and Blue MACCAW.

THIS Bird is undoubtedly the firſt of the Parrot-Kind, if we conſider either its Magnitude, or the great Beauty and Variety of the Colours with which its Plumage is adorned. It is the biggeſt of all the Kinds I have met with. When the Tail is perfect, I have found ſome of them to meaſure more than a Yard [thirty-ſix Inches] from Bill-point to Tail-end. The Arch of the upper Mandible of the Bill from the Forehead to the Point of the Bill is near three Inches; the Leg from the Knee downwards, is not an Inch and a half long; the longeſt Toe, with the Claw, is two Inches and a half long.

The upper Mandible of the Bill is whitiſh, except on each Side next the Head, where it is Duſky; the lower Mandible is Black or Duſky. It hath not a bare Skin covering the Bill, as ſome Parrots have; the Noſtrils are placed in the upper Part of the Bill, juſt within the Feathers; the Bill is great and ſtrong; the Tongue roundiſh and ſoft; the Sides of the Head (from the Bill backwards for a good broad Space) are bare of Feathers, and covered with a whitiſh, wrinkled, rough Skin. In the upper Parts of theſe Spaces the Eyes are placed, whoſe Irides are Yellow. The Head, Neck, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, upper Part of the Back, and leſſer Covert-Feathers of the Wings are of a very fine bright Red, or Scarlet-Colour. The Quill-Feathers of the Wings are of a very fine Blue on their Outſides, and a faint Red on their under Sides; the firſt Feathers next above the Quills are of a fine yellow Colour; ſome of the Feathers being tipped with Green; the blue Quills which fall next the Back are tinged with Green; the hinder Part of the Thigh has ſome Green, intermix'd with the Red. The lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, as alſo the lower Part of the Back, and Coverts on the upper Side of the Tail, are of a very fine blue Colour. This Bird is of the long, or pointed-Tail-Kind; the Feathers gradually ſhortening towards the Sides; ſome of the longeſt or Middle-Feathers are wholly Red; the ſhorter, or Side-Feathers, are partly Red, and partly Blue, their Tips being Blue, and their Bottoms Red. The Legs and Feet are covered with blackiſh, or duſky Scales; the Toes are diſpoſed two forwards and two backwards, as in other Parrots, all armed with ſtrong Claws.

This Bird is a Native of *America*, and I believe is found every where between the *Tropicks*, not only on the Continent, but on ſome of the *American* Iſlands. I have ſeen many of them in *London*, in the Hands of my Friends and Acquaintance, and have procur'd this Draught from one of the fineſt and moſt perfect-feather'd I could find amongſt them. This is the *Araracanga* of the *Braſilians*. See *Marcgrave*'s *Hiſtory of Braſil*, *P.* 206. Mr. *Albin* has figur'd and deſcribed two Red *Maccaws*, but neither of them is the real Thing. I ſuppoſe them to be taken from Drawings he had met with. He makes them Cock-Birds, and of two different Species, yet has blundered ſo far as to give to each of them the Blue and Yellow *Maccaw* for his Hen. He ſays they are brought from the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*. I never heard of any of them brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*. See his two Red *Maccaws* in his *Hiſtory of Birds*; the *Maccan* or *Macao* of *Braſil*, *Vol.* I. *P.* 11. and the *Maccaw* of *Jamaica*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 16. I have by Inſpection found Hen-Birds in the Red-Sort, nor do I believe what *Albin* aſſerts, that the Hens of this Species are Blue and Yellow. The Blue and Yellow *Maccaw*, next to be deſcribed, being ſomething a ſmaller Bird, much ſcarcer amongſt us, and doubtleſs of a Species altogether diſtinct from the Red and Blue *Maccaw*.

The Blue and Yellow MACCAW.

THIS Bird is a little leſs than the laſt deſcribed, and according to my Judgment is the ſecond in Magnitude of the Parrot-Kind; it ſeems to equal a middle-ſized Domeſtick Cock, and in Shape agrees with the foregoing.

The Bill is arched, the upper Part hooked and hanging over the Nether, and is all of a black Colour; the Noſtrils are placed at the Baſe of the upper Mandible, in a white bare Skin, which extends itſelf on the Sides of the Head, all round the Eyes, and a good Way beneath them. Theſe white bare Plats of Skin on the Sides of the Head are variegated with fine Lines of ſmall black Feathers, which appear like Needle-Work. The Circle round the Eye is of a pale yellow Colour. It hath immediately under the Bill a large black Spot, which turns round and upwards on its Sides, and encompaſſes Part of the bare white Space on the Sides of the Head, as the Figure will better expreſs. The Feathers on the Top of the Head are Green, which gradually become Blue on the Neck. The upper Side of the Neck, the Back, and upper Sides of the Wings and Tail, are of an exceeding fine blue Colour, with ſome little Variation of Shade, *viz.* the leſſer Coverts of the Wings, and the Rump, are a little tinctured with Green, and the Tail and Quill-Feathers, on their upper Sides, a little tinctured with Purple; all the blue Feathers of the Back, Wing and Tail, are of a reddiſh Yellow on their under Sides. The Fore-part of the Neck, the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are of a fine Yellow-Orange-Colour, except the Hinder-part of the Thighs, where there is a little Blue intermixed. The Covert-Feathers within Side the Wings are Yellow, which appears outwardly on the Ridge or Joint, in the upper Part of the Wing. The Legs and Feet are made as the Figure expreſſes them; all of a blackiſh or duſky Colour.

My Drawing was taken ſome Years ſince, from the living Bird, at his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*'s Houſe, *Whitehall*. This is more rare than the Red *Maccaw*. It is the *Araracanga* of the *Braſilians*. See *Marcgrave*'s *Hiſtory of Braſil*, *P.* 206. *Albin* has given a very imperfect Figure of this Bird, and erroneouſly calls it the Hen *Maccaw*, ſuppoſing it to be the Hen of the Scarlet and Blue *Maccaw*. See his Hiſtory, *Vol.* III. *P.* 10.

To illuſtrate the Hiſtory of *Maccaws*, I cannot help borrowing from Commodore (now Lord) *Anſon*'s Voyage, a beautiful Paſſage, which deſcribes a Water-fall in the Iſland of *Quibo*. "Near the *N. E.* Point of the Iſland they diſcovered a natural Caſcade, which ſurpaſſed (as they conceived) every Thing of this Kind, which human Art or Induſtry, hath hitherto produced. It was a River of tranſparent Water, about forty Yards wide, which ran down a Declivity of near a hundred and fifty Yards in Length. The Channel it ran in was very Irregular, for it was intirely formed of Rock; both its Sides and Bottom being made up of large detached Blocks, and by theſe the Courſe of the Water was frequently interrupted, for in ſome Places it ran ſloping, with a rapid, but uniform Motion, while in other Parts it tumbled over the Ledges of Rocks with a perpendicular Deſcent. All the Neighbourhood of this Stream was a fine Wood, and even the huge Maſſes of Rock, which hung over the Water, and which by their various Projections formed the Inequalities of the Channel, were covered with lofty Foreſt-Trees. While the Commodore, and thoſe who were with him attentively viewing the Place, were remarking the different Blendings of the Waters, the Rocks, and the Woods, there came in Sight (as it were ſtill to heighten and animate the Proſpect) a prodigious Flight of *Maccaws*, which hovering over this Spot, and often wheeling and playing on the Wing about it, afforded a moſt brilliant Appearance, by the Glittering of the Sun on their variegated Plumage; ſo that ſome of the Spectators cannot refrain from a Kind of Tranſport when they recount the complicated Beauties which occurr'd in this extraordinary Water-fall."

The

The Greater COCKATOO.

THERE is a greater and a leſſer Bird of this Kind; the Greater (here to be deſcribed) is of the Bigneſs of a Raven; the Leſſer not bigger than a common Pigeon.

The Bill is very large and ſtrong; it hath a Skin covering the Baſe of the upper Mandible, wherein are placed the Noſtrils; the ſame Skin goes round the Angles of the Mouth. The whole Bill, with the Skin at its Baſe, is of a blueiſh Black. The Head is great in Proportion to the Body; the Eyes are of a dark Colour, encompaſſed with a bare Skin of a light Aſh-Colour. The white Feathers that cover the Head, are very long and looſe, eſpecially thoſe on the Top of the Head, which the Bird can either erect into a Creſt, or let fall on the Hinder-part of the Neck. The Bird when anger'd raiſes not only his Creſt, but the Feathers on the Sides of his Head, in which Act all the under Part of the Feathers of the Creſt are diſcovered to be of a fine Scarlet, which oppoſed to the white Feathers of the Bird ſhow very agreeably. When the Creſt is let fall, the Red on the under Sides of the Feathers reflect through them, and change the White on the Outſide of the Creſt, to a Bloſſom-Colour. The whole Plumage of the Bird may be called White, though it is tinctured with other Colours in ſome Parts; on the Back it hath a faint Tincture of Cream-Colour; on the Head and Breaſt a little Cloud of Roſe; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings, and the under Side of the Tail, are tinctured with a bright Yellow. The Tail is ſhort, having the Feathers of equal Length, hardly exceeding the Length of the Wings; the Legs and Feet are of a Lead-Colour; the Toes are diſpoſed two forwards and two backwards, as in other Parrots.

This Bird was brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*. I drew it from a Bird ſhewn in *Bartholomew-Fair*, *London*.—The leſſer *Cockatoo* differs very little from the Greater, except in Magnitude, and in having the Creſt Yellow, and turning up at the End when it is let fall on the Neck; the Colour and Shape of its other Parts agree pretty nearly with the Greater. *Albin* has figur'd the Leſſer in his *Hiſtory of Birds*, *Vol.* III. *P.* 12. The Hen of the greater Sort, as I ſuppoſe, I ſaw at the late Dr. *Plumptre*'s; it was of a dirtier White, and without the red Colour in the Creſt. I ſaw alſo at *Copt-Hall*, in *Eſſex*, the Seat of —— *Conyers*, Eſq; an exceeding fine Cock-Bird, of the greater Kind. Both Sorts are Natives of the *Eaſt-Indies*. I ſhall here preſent the Reader with a ſhort Extract from *Churchil*'s *Collection of Voyages*, *Vol.* I. *P.* 45. from *Navaratte*'s Voyages written in *Spaniſh*. " At *Macaſſar* (in the *Eaſt-Indies*) there are " a great many of a Sort of Birds they call *Cacatua*; they are all White, ſome bigger " than Hens; their Beak like a Parrot's; they are eaſily made tame, and talk. " When they ſtand upon their Guard they are very ſightly, for they ſpread a Tuft of " Feathers that is on their Heads, and look moſt lovely. [I ſuppoſe he means by " ſhowing the fine red Colour when the white Feathers are ſpread.] The *Portu-* " *gueze* carry them to *China*, and thoſe People give good Rates for them." I do not find that we have yet any Figure or Deſcription of this Bird.

The

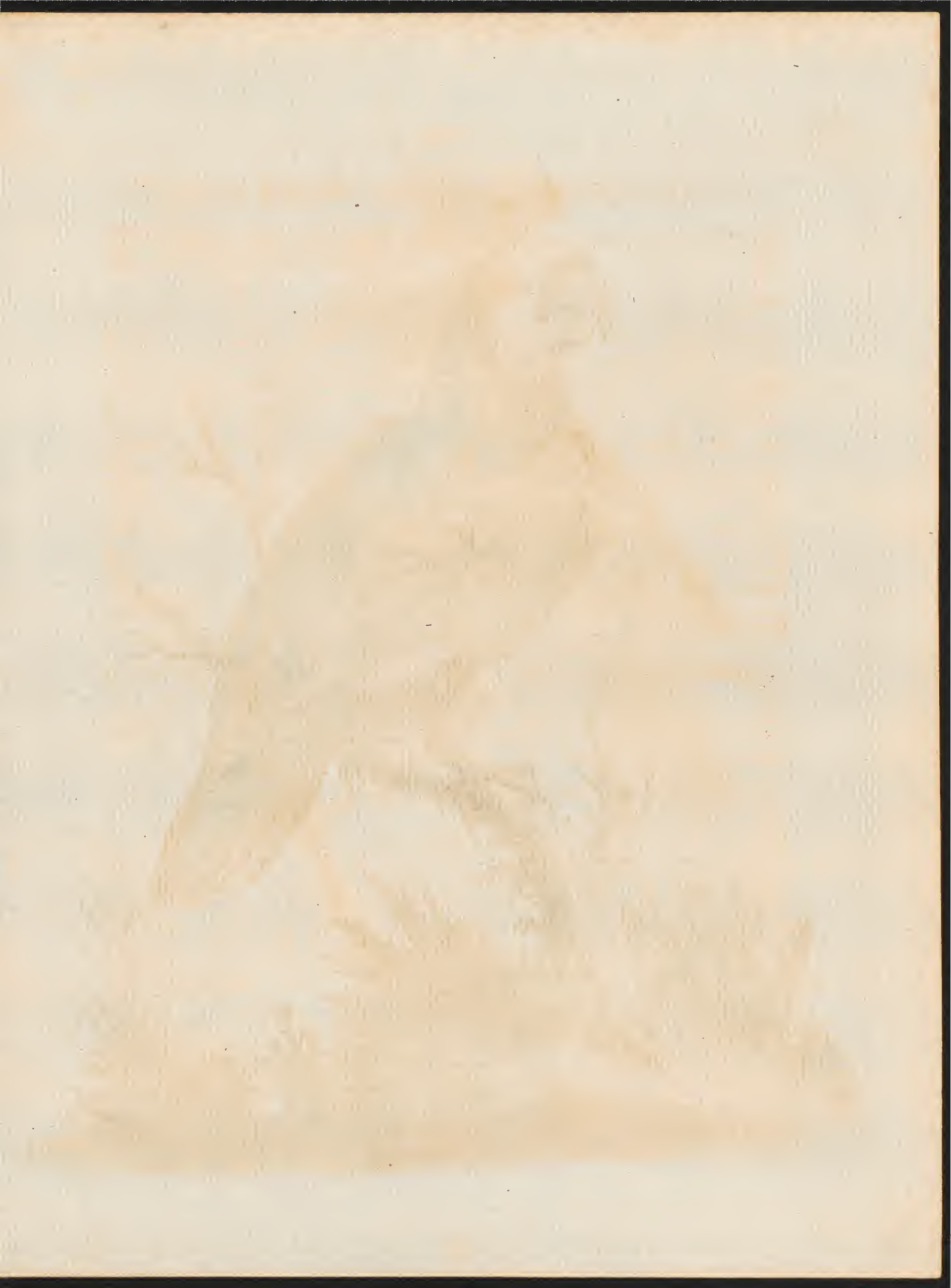
The Braſilian GREEN PARROT.

THIS Bird is of a large Size, being equal to the bigger Sort of tame Pigeons, ſomething exceeding the Size of the well-known *Grey Parrot* with a red Tail.

The Bill is made like thoſe of other Parrots, all of a Fleſh-Colour, except the Skin at the Baſe of the upper Mandible, wherein the Noſtrils are placed, which is duſky. It hath a Wave on the Edge of the upper Mandible on each Side, but no direct Angle, as many of the Parrots have. The Fore-part of the Head, quite round the Bill, is of a fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour; the Eyes are of a dark Colour, having a Space of bare Skin quite round them of a light Aſh-colour. Partly under, and partly behind each Eye, on the Sides of the Head, is a roundiſh Spot of fine Blue; the Top of the Head is of a yellowiſh Green; the Hinder-part of the Neck, and the Back, is of a darker Green; the under Side of the Bird, from the Throat to the Covert-Feathers under the Tail, is of a light Green, inclining to Yellow; the Coverts beneath the Tail are lighteſt, and moſt Yellow; the prime Quills of the Wing are Duſky; the Middle-Quills have their outer Webs Blue; the Remainder of the Quills next to the Rump are Green, with yellow Borders; the firſt and ſecond Rows of Covert-Feathers, above the Quills, are alſo of a dark Green, with yellow Edges; the leſſer Coverts of the Wings are of a lighter Green; the Ridge of the Wing in its upper Part, about the Joint, is Yellow; a little lower down, where it falls on the Breaſt, the Ridge has red Feathers on it; the green Feathers on the Hinder-part of the Neck and Back are edged with a darkiſh Purple; the Rump and Covert-Feathers on the upper Side of the Tail are Green; the Middle-Feathers of the Tail are Green; next to them ſucceed red ones; the outermoſt Feather on each Side has its outer Web Blue; the Inſide of the Tail appears Red, the inner Webs of all the Feathers being Red; the Tips of all the Tail-Feathers, both within and without, are of a fine yellow Colour. It had two Toes forwards, and two backwards on each Foot; the Legs and Feet were cover'd with rough Scales of a browniſh Aſh-Colour.

This Draught was taken from the living Bird, at the Sign of the *Parrot and Cage*, a Cage-maker's, in *Crooked-Lane*, *London*, who was alſo a Dealer in Foreign Birds. He informed me, that he bought it of one who brought it over from the *Braſils*. I believe we have no Figure or Deſcription of this Bird. It differs much from the large Green Parrots, commonly brought to us from the *Weſt-Indies*.

The



162

The Great GREEN PARROT, *from the* West-Indies.

THIS is a Parrot of the larger Size, being equal, or ſuperior in Magnitude, to our large Sort of tame Pigeons.

The Bill is whitiſh, and has a notable Angle on the Edges of the upper Mandible on each Side; the Noſtrils are placed pretty near together, in a Skin that covers the Baſe of the upper Mandible of the Bill. The Eyes have Circles of a Gold-Colour round them, and are encompaſſed with a Space of bare Skin of a Fleſh-Colour; the Fore-part of the Head, as far back as the Eyes, is of a blue Colour; the Remainder of the Head is of a fine Yellow, with ſome Mixture of Red where the Yellow falls in with the Green on the Neck; the Neck all round, and the Back is Green; the greater, or outer Quills of the Wings, are Duſky at their Tips, and Greeniſh at their Bottoms; the next ſucceeding are of a fine Blue at their Tips, and Scarlet at their Bottoms; the Innermoſt that fall next the Rump are Green, with yellow Edges; the Covert-Feathers next above the Quills are wholly Green; the leſſer Coverts are of a Golden-Yellow, which ſoftens and mixes a little with the green Coverts under them; in the Skin that connects the Joint of the Wing, there are ſome red Feathers intermixed with the yellow Covert-Feathers; the Coverts within Side of the Wings are Yellow, with ſome Green intermixed; the Quills within are of a very blue Green; the Breaſt and Belly is of a light-blueiſh Green, the Feathers being fringed with a duſky Colour; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Coverts under the Tail are Yellow; the downy Part of the yellow Feathers in the Head, Wings and Belly, is of a red Colour; the Rump is cover'd with green Feathers, tipped with Yellow; the Coverts of the upper Side of the Tail are Green; the upper Side of the Tail is alſo Green, the Edges of the Feathers being a little Yellow; the outer Webs of the Outſide-Feathers are Blue; the Inſide of the Tail appears partly Red, the inner Webs of the Feathers being Red towards their Bottoms; the Tips within are of a duſky Green; the Legs and Feet are made as in other Parrots, cover'd with duſky-brown Scales; the Claws are Blackiſh.

This Bird was the Property of my worthy Friend *James Theobald*, Eſq; who ſent it to me immediately after its Death; by which Means I had an Opportunity to examine it more particularly than I could have done had it been alive. Theſe Birds are pretty common in *London*; they vary ſomething from each other, though apparently of the ſame Species; in ſome the yellow Colour prevails more, in others leſs. I believe the Yellow prevails moſt in the Cock-Birds. The above was one of the fineſt I have met with. Mr. *Albin* has publiſhed this Bird in his 3d *Vol. P.* 11. where he ſays, though falſly, that the Legs are cover'd with Feathers down to the Feet. He calls it the *Barbadoes Parrot*. I hope where I have re-figur'd any Birds, already figur'd by Mr. *Albin*, my Amendment in the Draughts will plead my Excuſe.

The Aſh-colour'd and Red PARROT.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of a tame Pigeon, or of the common Aſh-colour'd *Parrot*, with a red Tail, of which it is a Species, if not the very ſame, accidentally variegated in its Plumage.

The Bill is of a blackiſh Colour, hooked, having Angles on the Sides of the upper Mandible; the Tongue is round at the End, black, and ſoft; the Noſtrils are placed pretty near together, in a white Skin that covers Part of the Bill above; this Skin points with an Angle into the Bill on each Side below the Noſtrils, in a Manner I have not obſerved in other Parrots; the Sides of the Head are cover'd with a bare Skin of a whitiſh Colour, which joins to the Bill forwards. The Eyes are placed in the Middle of theſe bare Parts, on the Sides of the Head; they are ſmall in Proportion; the Irides of a bright Yellow. The Plumage of the whole Bird (except the Tail) is a Mixture of Aſh-colour'd and red Feathers: A few of each Colour here and there are placed in little Plats all over the Head, Neck, Body and Wings, which forms a broad Mixture of the Colours. Each of the above Colours is darker in the greater Feathers of the Wings, than in other Parts. The Tail is wholly Red, the Feathers being ſhort, and of equal Length, not much exceeding the Length of the Wings when they are cloſed. The Legs and Feet are made as in all other Parrots, and cover'd with a rough ſcaly Skin, of a dark Aſh-Colour, or Blackiſh.

The common Aſh-colour'd Parrot is ſo much the ſame with this, that the Print would equally ſerve for either of them; the Deſcription of the Bill, Eyes, Tail, Legs and Feet, is the very ſame in both; all the Difference is, that the common one has the Plumage all the Body over of an Aſh-Colour, lighter on the Rump and Belly, and darker on the greater Feathers of the Wings.

Theſe Birds are brought from *Guinea*, on the Coaſt of *Africa*. The common grey ones are known in *London* by the Name of *Guinea Birds*. Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. has informed me, that the Red and Blue Sort is found in the Iſland of St. *Thomas*, poſſeſſed by the *Portugueze*, and lying on the Coaſt of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick Ocean*, under the *Equinoctial Line*. I drew this Bird from Life, at the Houſe of Sir *Charles Wager*, in the Year 1736. It was afterwards preſented to Sir *Hans Sloane*, who has it now [1750] living, at his Houſe in *Chelſea*. *Willughby*, *P.* 114. has taken the Deſcription of the Aſh-colour'd Parrot from *Aldrovandus*, who ſays, they are brought from *Mina*, an *Indian* City; and *Albin* ſays of it, in his *Hiſtory of Birds*, *Vol.* I. *P.* 12. this Kind comes from *Eaſt-India*, both which I take to be Miſtakes, for I am well aſſured that what we have are brought from *Africa*, generally by the Way of the *Weſt-Indies*, by our *Guinea* Traders, that ſupply our Sugar Iſlands with Negroes. The mixed Aſh-coloured and Red Parrot, hath not been before deſcribed.

The

763

164

The Leſſer GREEN PARROT.

THIS is a little ſmaller than any of the foregoing: It is of the Size of a middling Pigeon. For Diſtinction-ſake it may be call'd the *Green Parrot*, with a red, blue, and yellow Head, it being remarkably beautiful on the Head.

The Bill is of a whitiſh Colour; the Point and Side about its Edges Dusky; the upper Mandible hath a Wave or Angle on each Side of its Edges; it hath a white Skin at the Baſe of the Bill in the upper Part, wherein the Noſtrils are placed. The Circles round the Eyes are of a bright Gold-Colour; the Eyes have a narrow Space of bare white Skin running all round them; the Forehead (as far as the Eyes) is covered with Scarlet-Feathers; the Hinder-part of the Crown of the Head is cover'd with blue Feathers. From the Baſe of the lower Mandible of the Bill, on each Side of the Head, is a roundiſh Orange-colour'd Spot extending beneath each Eye; the Remainder of the Head, the Throat, and Neck are Green; the Hinder-part of the Neck, the Back, Rump, and upper Side of the Tail are of a dark Green; the Fore-part of the Neck, the Breaſt, Belly and Thighs, are of a lighter Green; the lower Belly and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are of a very light Green, inclining to Yellow. The greater Quills of the Wings are Dusky, with a little Blue on the Edges of the outer Webs of the Feathers; thoſe next them are Blue at their Tips, and Red towards their Bottoms on their outer Webs; the inner Quills that fall on the Rump are Green; all the Covert-Feathers of the Wings are Green, except what is called the Baſtard-Wing, that covers the Prime-Quills, which are Blue; the Ridge of the Wing that falls on the Breaſt is Yellow; the Legs are ſhort, the Toes ſtand two forwards and two backwards on each Foot, and are all cover'd with a rough ſcaly Skin, of a Lead or Aſh-Colour; the Claws are Dusky.

This Bird was the Property of the Lady of Sir *Charles Wager*, who obliged me with a Sight of it at Sir *Charles*'s Houſe in the *Admiralty-Office*. My Lady told me it was brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, but ſhe could not tell from what particular Part. I have compared the Original Draught with all the Deſcriptions of Parrots I can meet with, but can find no Deſcription that agrees with it, ſo that I believe it to be a Bird not hitherto deſcribed.

The

The Hawk-Headed PARROT.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of a ſmall Pigeon, and is remarkable for having a longer Tail (in Proportion) than is common to thoſe Parrots whoſe Tail-Feathers are of an equal Length.

The Bill is of a dark or dusky Colour, pretty much hooked, and hath pretty ſharp Angles on the Sides of the upper Mandible; the Noſtrils are placed pretty near together in a Skin that covers the Baſe of the upper Part of the Bill; the Eyes have their Irides of a Hazel-Colour, and have round each of them a bare Skin of a dusky, or black Colour. The Head is wholly covered with brown Feathers, like what we ſee in ſome Hawks; the middle Part of the Feathers being Light, and the Borders Dark, which makes a pleaſing Variety. The Neck all round, the Breaſt and Belly, are cover'd with fine reddiſh Purple-Feathers, tipped or fringed with a bright Blue, which produces a pleaſing Variety of Red and Blue in tranſverſe broken Lines. The Back, Rump, and upper Side of the Wings are of a pleaſant Green; the Tips of the greater Quills of the Wings are of a dark-blue Colour; the upper Side of the Tail is Green, except the Side-Feathers, which are dark Blue at their Tips. The Coverts within Side of the Wings are of a yellowiſh Green, as are the Sides of the Body under the Wings; the Inſides of the Quills of the Wings, and the under Side of the Tail, are of a blueiſh Black. The Thighs and Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are of a lightiſh Green; the Legs, Feet and Claws are made as in other Parrots, all of a Black or dark Lead-Colour. When he is provoked he raiſes the gay Feathers on his Neck, ſo as to form a Kind of Ruff or Creſt.

This Bird was the Property of the Right Honourable Lord *Duncannon*, who gave me Liberty to make a Draught of it at his Houſe in *Cavendiſh-Square*. I was informed that the Bird was brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*. Our Countryman, Mr. *Willughby*, has in his *Ornithology*, extracted from *Cluſius*, the Deſcription of a Parrot, which I think can be no other than the above deſcribed, *Vide P.* 119. Line the 4th, of the Work in *Engliſh*. I know not of any Figure of this Bird, ſo that I hope a Draught and Deſcription immediately from Life will not be diſagreeable to the curious Naturaliſt. *Cluſius*'s Deſcription in *Willughby* is very brief, and ſeems to have been taken only from a Picture.

The

The Hawk headed Parrot from the East Indies ... Georgs & Wars 1748

The White-Headed PARROT.

THIS Bird equals the ſmaller Sort of Pigeons in Bigneſs. Parrots of this Species differ from one another in Beauty; ſome of them have the Ridge of the upper Part of the Wing (where it falls on the Breaſt) Red, and others have it not; ſome are very Red on the Belly; others have there only a little Red intermixed with the Green. The Cocks may perhaps excel in Beauty, as is common in moſt Birds. I have ſeen a great Number of this Species in *London*, it being as common with us as any of the little green Parrots. The under-deſcribed was not one of the moſt beautiful of its Species, not having the Ridge of the Wing Red.

The Bill is pretty thick and ſtrong, of a white or faintiſh Fleſh-Colour, with a hooked Point, and Angles on its Edges, as in moſt other Parrots; the Tongue is round, ſoft, and of a duſky Colour; the Noſtrils are placed in a white Skin, pretty near each other, on the upper Part of the Bill; the Forehead is White, as far as the Eyes, and the Middle of the Crown of the Head; the Eyes are of a dark Hazel-Colour, the Pupil being Black; they are ſurrounded with Spaces of a bare very white Skin. Behind the White on the Head, the Feathers are Blue, intermixed with a little Red; the Blue reaching behind the Eyes hath ſome duſky Spots mixed with it about the Ears. The Sides of the Head, beneath the Eyes and the Throat, under the Bill, are of a fine Scarlet-Colour, breaking into, and mixing with the Green on the Neck. The Hinder-part of the Neck, the Back, Rump, and Covert-Feathers of the Wings are Green; the greater Quills of the Wings are Blue, with duſky Tips; ſome of the firſt Row of Covert-Feathers that fall next above the Quills are alſo Blue; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back are Green; the Tail is Green on its upper Side; the outer Webs of the two outermoſt Feathers are Blueiſh; the under Side of the Tail is Green on the Tips of the Feathers, and Red towards their Roots or Bottoms; the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are of a green Colour; the middle Part of the Belly has a Mixture, or Spot of Red, which gradually ſoftens into the Green on its Edges. The Legs, Toes and Claws, are formed and ſituated as in other Parrots, all of a duſky-brown Colour. The green Feathers on the Back, and the Coverts of the Wings and Breaſt, are edged or fringed very narrow, with a dark or duſky Colour.

This Bird was my own Property. The Man (a Dealer in Birds) who ſold it me, ſaid it was brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*; but I rather believe it to be a Native of the *Weſt-Indies*, becauſe I have ſeen many of them; and Birds from the *Eaſt-Indies* are more rare. Though *Willughby* in his *Ornithology*, *P.* 113. has given us *Aldrovandus*'s Deſcription of this Bird, and added a Deſcription of his own; yet, as I find no Figure of the Bird any where, I hope this Draught from the Life, with a more particular Deſcription than either of the above-mention'd, will not be diſagreeable to the Curious.

The Duſky PARROT.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of the common blue Pigeon, bred in our Dove-houſes. It is remarkable for being of a very bad Colour for the Parrot-Kind, who are a Tribe of Birds well known to be of a very gay Plumage.

The Bill is formed like thoſe of other Parrots, Black in the Middle of the upper Mandible; the Skin that contains in it the Noſtrils, is alſo Black or Dusky; the Baſe of the Bill is Yellow; the Remainder to the Point, of a fine Red; the Eyes are of a dark Hazel-Colour, encompaſſed with bare Spaces of Skin of a whitiſh Aſh-Colour; the Top of the Head is Dusky or Black; the Sides of the Head under the Eyes, and the Hinder-part of the Neck are Greeniſh; the Back is of a dark, dusky Colour; the Rump again Greeniſh; the Tail is Green on its upper Side; the outer Webs of the two outermoſt Feathers are Blue; the under Side of the Tail is of a dusky Green; the Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are of a fine Red. The Throat (for an Inch or more beneath the Bill) is of a fine Blue; the Breaſt, Belly and Thighs, are of a dusky-browniſh Aſh-Colour; the Wings are Green; the innermoſt Quills next the Back have yellow Borders; the Legs and Feet (made as in moſt other Parrots) are cover'd with a ſcaly Skin of a Lead-Colour; the Claws are pretty ſtrong and Black. Where the Colours change in this Bird it is not ſuddenly, but each Colour mixes gradually, and loſes itſelf in its Neighbour-Colour, except the Spot of Red under the Tail, which is pretty diſtinct.

This Bird was the Property of my much reſpected and curious Friend, Mr. *Peter Colinſon*, F. R. S. who kept it alive ſome Years, and invited me to take a Draught of it. He informed me that it was brought from *New Spain*, on the Continent of *America*. Though it be not ſo beautiful as many others, yet I take it to be very rare, it being the only one of this Species I have chanced to ſee, notwithſtanding my diligent Search after curious and unknown Animals. As I can find nothing like a Deſcription of it, I believe I may ſafely pronounce it a Non-deſcript.

The

168

The Little Green PARROT.

THIS Bird is about the Size of a ſmall Pigeon. In order to enable any one to magnify it to its natural Size, the Knowledge of the Length of any particular Part will be ſufficient. The Wing when cloſed is ſix Inches long, ſo that the Meaſures in the Original Draught are, to thoſe of the Print, as ſix to four and a Quarter.

The Bill is of a light Aſh-Colour, almoſt White at its Baſe, and darkeſt at the Point, where it is alſo hooked. It hath Angles on the Edges of the upper Mandible; the Noſtrils are placed pretty near each other, in a whitiſh Skin at the Baſe of the upper Mandible; the Eyes have their Circles of a dark Hazel-Colour; the Pupils are Black; round each Eye is a ſmall Space of bare Skin, of a light Aſh-Colour. The whole Head, Neck and Body, both above and beneath, are of a green Colour, though lighter, and more inclining to Yellow on the Throat, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Coverts beneath the Tail; the greater Quills of the Wings are of a duſky or black Colour, their outer Webs being Blue almoſt to their Tips; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back are Green; amongſt the firſt Row of Covert-Feathers, there is one red Feather, which falls over the Bottoms of the blue Quills; all the Remainder of the Covert-Feathers of the Wings, both above and beneath, are Green. The Middle-Feathers of the Tail are a little longer than thoſe on the Sides, but not ſo as to make it one of the long or pointed-tailed Parrots; the upper Side of the Tail is Green, except the outer Webs of the two outermoſt Feathers, which are Blueiſh; the inner Webs of the Tail-Feathers are Red, till within leſs than an Inch of their Tips, which are wholly Green; the outer Webs of the two outer Feathers, that are Blue above, are of a light Green beneath; the Legs and Feet agree in Shape, and Situation of the Toes, with other Parrots, and are cover'd with a rough ſcaly Skin of an Aſh-Colour. It has pretty ſtrong Claws of a duſky Colour.

I cannot be certain from what Part of the World this Bird was brought, it being bought out of a Dealer's Hands, who could not inform me; though I take it to be from the *Weſt-Indies*, from whence moſt of the Green Parrots we have in *London* are brought. It was my Property; I kept it alive ſome Years; it was a briſk, lively, nimble Bird, and talkative in a Language unknown to me. I have obſerved that *Parrots* have more or leſs Briſkneſs and Agility in Proportion to their Size, the greater Kind being very clumſy and ſlow in their Motions, and the Leſſer more and more nimble, as they decreaſe in Bigneſs. I don't know that this is any where deſcribed.

The White-Breaſted PARROT.

THIS Bird ſeemed to me about the Bigneſs of a Turtle-Dove, or of thoſe ſmall white Doves we breed in Cages. I made a Drawing of it, which ſeemed to be very near the Size of Life; and meaſuring the cloſed Wing of the Draught I found it to be five Inches, by which the Size of the Original may be eaſily attained from the Print.

The Bill is hooked, hath Angles on its Edges, and a narrow Skin at the Baſe of the upper Mandible, wherein the Noſtrils are placed in the upper Part pretty near to each other, all of a dusky Fleſh-Colour, being lighteſt at the Baſe, and growing gradually darker towards the Point. The Circles round the Eyes are of a dark Hazel-Colour; the Eyes are placed in Spaces of Fleſh-colour'd bare Skin, that ſurrounds them, of ſome little Breadth; the whole Crown of the Head above the Eyes is cover'd with black Feathers. From the Corners of the Mouth proceed two longiſh Spots of Green, which paſs beneath the bare Skin that ſurrounds the Eyes; the Throat and Sides of the Head are Yellow; the Hinder-part of the Neck gradually becomes of an Orange-Colour. All the Back, Rump and Tail, both above and beneath, are of a pleaſant green Colour. The greater Quills of the Wings have their outer Webs Blue; the Middle ones have their outer Edges Yellowiſh; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back are wholly Green, as are all the Covert-Feathers of the Wings above them. The Breaſt, from the Neck, as far as the Legs, is cover'd with white Feathers; the Sides under the Wings, the Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are of a yellow, or Orange-Colour; the Legs and Feet are made as in other Parrots, and cover'd with rough Scales of a dusky Aſh-Colour; the Claws are Blackiſh.

I found this Bird in the Hands of a Dealer in Foreign Birds, who kept a Publick Houſe in *White-Hart Yard*, near the *Strand*, *London*. He aſſur'd me it was brought from the *Carraccos*, on the Continent of *America*, a Part of the *Spaniſh* Dominions. I have examined all the Accounts I can find relating to Parrots in different Authors, but can find none that agree with the above-deſcribed. It is a very beautiful little Parrot, and being in all Probability a Non-deſcript, I hope it will be thought worth Publication.

The

The Parrakeet from Canraccos

Published according to Act of Parliament September 1744 By George Edwards

170

The first Black-capped LORY.

THIS Bird ſeemed to me to be ſomething bigger than the Turtle-Dove, but not quite ſo big as a Dove-Houſe Pigeon. The Length of the Wing, when cloſed, was five Inches and three Quarters, by which Note any one may magnify from the Print a Figure of the natural Bigneſs.

The Bill is made as in other Parrots, and of an Orange-Colour; the Tongue is Black; it hath a duſky Fleſh-coloured Skin at the Baſe of the upper Mandible, in which are placed the Noſtrils, pretty near together. The Eyes have bright, golden Irides, and are encompaſſed with Spaces of bare Skin, of an obſcure Fleſh-Colour. The whole Crown of the Head is cover'd with black Feathers, that have a little of a blue Caſt on the Hinder-part; the Remainder of the Head, the whole Neck, Back, Rump, Coverts above the Tail, Breaſt, Sides under the Wings, and upper Part of the Thighs, are of a very fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour; except a Plat of Blue behind, (between the Neck and Back) which is a little broken and intermixed with the Red, and another Plat of blue Feathers on the lower Part of the Breaſt, which likewiſe mix and break amongſt the red Feathers. The lower Part of the Thighs, the lower Belly, and the Coverts beneath the Tail, are all of a fine blue Colour. The Tail is Blue on the upper Side, though the middlemoſt Feathers have ſomething of a duſky-green Shade; the inner Webs of the Tail-Feathers are Yellowiſh, ſo that the Tail is Yellow beneath; the Wings are Green on their upper Sides; ſome of the Middle-Quills are Yellow on the Borders of their Webs. The inner Webs of the Quills are of a fine Yellow, except at their Tips, which are Duſky; the Covert-Feathers within Side the Wings are Red; the Ridge of the Wing is Yellowiſh; the Legs, Feet and Claws, which are pretty ſtrong, are like thoſe of other Parrots, all of a dark-brown, or blackiſh Colour; the Skin is rough and ſcaly.

Theſe Birds are brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*. I ſaw the Bird from which the Figure was taken, at the *Virginia* Coffee-Houſe, behind the *Royal-Exchange*, *London*; and another of them in the Collection of my late Friend *George Holmes*, Eſq; Keeper of the Records in the *Tower* of *London*. Theſe were both ſtuffed. I have ſince ſeen another of them brought alive from *India*, from which I had the Colour of the Eyes and other Parts that fade a little in dried Birds. I have taken the Name *Lory* from *Nieuhoff*. Our Countryman, *Albin*, has exhibited a Bird of this Kind, which he calls a *Laurey*, and ſays it is from the *Braſils*; but I dare ſay he is miſtaken. I take his Bird to be from a Drawing of the Bird done by Gueſs, for common Shop-Sale. What Birds *Albin* himſelf drew from Nature, are all in the ſelf ſame Attitude, he never drawing any but in one Poſture: Such as are varied a little from his general Rule are all borrowed Draughts, as my Experience has confirmed to me in many of them. I believe we have never had a Figure of this Bird.

The ſecond Black-capped LORY.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of the blue Pigeons commonly bred in our Dove-Houſes: It is a very briſk and nimble Bird for the Parrot-Kind, and will hop along on a Cane or Stick, letting go its Hold with both Feet, and lighting again at a Foot Diſtance on the Stick, which is an Action I have obſerved in no Parrots but thoſe of the Lory-Kind.

The Bill is of an Orange-Colour, hooked at the Point; the Edges of the upper Mandible are waved, but not ſuddenly enough to form Angles; the Noſtrils are placed pretty near each other, in a dusky Skin at the Baſe of the upper Part of the Bill; the Tongue is ſoft, round, ſmooth, and of a blackiſh Colour; the Eyes have reddiſh-yellow Irides, and are encompaſſed with a dusky-colour'd Skin, bare of Feathers. The whole Crown of the Head is cover'd with Feathers of a black Colour, with a Purple Gloſs; the Remainder of the Head, the Neck, Back, Rump, and whole under Side, are all of a very beautiful Red, or Scarlet-Colour, except a Creſcent of Yellow on the Breaſt, and ſome blue Feathers on the Thighs, juſt above the Knees. The Wings on their upper Sides are Green; the greater Quills darkeſt; the other Quills, and the firſt Row of Covert-Feathers next above the Quills, have ſomething of Yellow on their Edges; the Ridge of the Wing about the Joint is of a fine Blue; the inner Covert-Feathers of the Wings are Blue, but become Dusky or Black where they fall on the Inſides of the Quills; the inner Webs of all the Quills are of a fine Yellow, except at their Tips, which are Dusky; the Tail-Feathers are Red both above and beneath, but a little inclining to Purple at their Tips; the Coverts of the Tail, both above and beneath, are alſo Red; the Legs and Feet are of a dark Aſh, or Lead-Colour, formed as in other Parrots, having the Toes, two backwards and two forwards on each Foot; it hath ſtrong blackiſh Claws.

This Bird was the Property of my good Patron Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. at whoſe Houſe I made an Original Draught of it. This, and all the other Sorts of the Scarlet-Parrots, call'd *Lories*, are brought from the *Eaſt Indies*. I cannot diſcover that the above-deſcribed Species hath yet been mention'd or figur'd by any Natural Hiſtorian. I take this to be what *Albin*'s ſhould have been, had his Figure been from Nature. He has made a yellow Ring all round the Neck, which ſhould have been only on the Breaſt. See *Albin*'s *Hiſtory of Birds*, *Vol.* I. *P.* 13. I have ſeen a greater Number of this Species than of the laſt deſcribed, or of any other of the *Lories*, all agreeing very exactly with the above Deſcription.

The

171

The Scarlet LORY.

THIS Bird is of the Bigneſs of the laſt deſcribed, or equal to a ſmall Pigeon, and differs principally from the two foregoing *Lories*, in having the Crown of the Head Red, where it is Black in them.

The Bill is of an Orange-Colour; the upper Chap hangs over the Nether, and is pointed as in the reſt of this Genus: The Edges of the upper Mandible have a Wave or Bend on them, which is beſt expreſſed by the Figure. The Noſtrils are placed near each other in an Aſh-coloured Skin, that covers the middle Part of the Baſe of the upper Mandible of the Bill. The Irides of the Eyes are of a fine Orange-Colour, lighter round the Pupils, and darker in the outer Circumference; the Eyes are placed in Spaces covered with a bare Aſh-colour'd Skin. The Head, Neck, whole Body, both above and beneath, and the upper and under Coverts of the Tail, are of a very fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour, except the Feathers at the lower Part of the Neck behind, (or the Beginning of the Back) which are tipped with Yellow, and form a broken yellow Spot. The lower Part of the Thighs juſt above the Knees is Green; the upper Red, like the reſt of the Body. The greater Quills of the Wings are of a dark Green, inclining to Blue; the Remainder that fall over them of a lighter Green. The firſt Row of Coverts are of a yellow Green; the leſſer Covert-Feathers of a fuller Green; the ſmaller Feathers in the upper Part of the Wing, about the Joint, are Yellow; the Ridge of the Wing, a little below the Joint, is Blue; the ten Prime, or firſt Quills, have their inner Webs Red, almoſt to their Tips, which are Duſky or Blackiſh; the Covert-Feathers within Side of the Wings are Duſky, and fringed with Yellow. The upper Side of the Tail is of a fine Blue, the Middle-Feathers being tinctured a little with Green; the inner Webs of the Tail-Feathers are Red at their Bottoms, and Yellowiſh at their Tips, ſo that the under Side of the Tail appears of a yellowiſh Colour. The Legs and Feet are covered with a ſcaly Skin of a blueiſh-black Colour.

This Bird was the Property of the firſt Lady of the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, (afterwards created Earl of *Orford*) who told me it was brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*. I have ſeen four of this Species, which all agreed in their Marks and Colours, though one of them was leſs bright than the others, which I apprehend might be a Hen-Bird. I believe we have no Figure extant of this Bird; though our Countryman, Mr. *Willughby*, has given a Deſcription of it, which he calls the *Scarlet Parakeeto with green and black Wings*. See his *Ornithology*, *P.* 117. His Deſcription is ſomewhat brief. I have had Opportunities of giving a fuller Deſcription of it, as I drew the Bird when living, and had it ſent to me after it died to get the Skin ſtuffed, by which Means I could more nicely examine every Part, in order to compleat my Deſcription. I am ſatisfied that this Bird, as well as the two laſt deſcrib'd, are all different and diſtinct Species of the *Parrot*, having ſeen ſeveral of each Sort, which exactly agreed in Colour, Size and Marking.

The Long-tailed Scarlet LORY.

THE Bird figur'd in the annex'd Plate is repreſented of its natural Bigneſs: It differs principally from the three laſt foregoing *Lories*, in being ſmaller, and in having a longer and ſomewhat pointed-Tail, the Middle-Feathers being an Inch and a half longer than the ſhorteſt Feathers on the Sides.

It hath a pretty ſtrong Bill in Proportion, made like thoſe of other Parrots, of an Orange-Colour; it hath a little Bend or Wave on the Edges of the upper Mandible; the Noſtrils are placed near together, in a dusky Skin at the Baſe of the upper Part of the Bill; the Colour of the Eyes unknown; (the Original being only a ſtuffed Bird, but well preſerved) round each Eye is a Space of bare Skin, of a dusky Colour; the whole Head, Neck, Body both above and beneath, Sides under the Wings, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers above and beneath the Tail, are of a fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour; yet the Fore-part of the Neck and Breaſt is lighter, with a little Yellow on the Edges of the Feathers; the greater Quills of the Wings are Red, tipped with Green, as are the Middle-Quills; the remaining three or four Quills next the Back are wholly of a very fine blue Colour; the firſt Row of Coverts of the Wings, are Red tipped with Green, like the Quills they cover; the leſſer Covert-Feathers of the Wings are wholly Red, except the Top of the Wing about the Joint, which is Green; the Inſides of the Wings are of a pale Red, except the Ends of the Quills, which are Dusky; the Feathers of the Tail are a little pointed; thoſe in the Middle longer than the Side-Feathers, and all of a duller Red than thoſe of the Body; the two outer Feathers, and the Tips of all the others are a little tinctured with Green; the under Side of the Tail is of a dull Red; the Coverts beneath the Tail (not ſhewn in the Figure) are a dull Red, fringed with a fine Blue; the Legs and Feet are of a dusky or blackiſh Colour, agreeing in Shape with thoſe of other Parrots; the Toes are arm'd with pretty ſtrong Claws.

This beautiful and rare little Parrot is the only one of its Species I have yet ſeen: It was expoſed to Sale (ſtuffed, and ſet on a Perch) in a Toy-Shop Window, in *London*, from whence I purchaſed it. The Seller could give no Account from whence it was brought. I examined it ſtrictly, and found it to be the perfect natural Skin of a Parrot, before I made a Draught of it. My Good Patron, Sir *Hans Sloane*, in Regard to its Rarity, has ſince given it a Place in his Gallery of Curioſities, where it was ſeen by a Gentleman, who aſſured Sir *Hans* that he once had one of the ſelf ſame Species living, and that his Friend who gave it him, ſaid it was brought from the Iſland of *Borneo*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*. I can find no Account of this Bird, and believe it to be a Non deſcript.

The

Published according to Act of Parliament December 1st 1781 by George Edwards

Published according to Act of Parliament December 1745 by George Edwards

The LORY-PARRAKEET.

THE Figure repreſents this Bird of its natural Size. Though it be Green in the Body, contrary to the other Lories, the Colour of whoſe Bodies are principally Red, yet it agrees with the firſt two Sorts, in having a blackiſh-blue Cap, and with all the four laſt deſcribed in the Shape and Colour of the Bill, Feet, and bare Skin round the Eyes, and in having the Throat and Breaſt Red. In Beauty of Colouring and elegant Diſpoſition of its Varieties of Colours, it gives Place to none.

The Bill is of a bright Orange-Colour, pretty much hooked, and waved on the Edges of the upper Mandible; the Noſtrils are placed in a duſky Skin, on the upper Part of the Baſe of the Bill; the Irides of the Eyes are of a reddiſh Orange-Colour, encompaſſed with Spaces of bare Skin of an Aſh-Colour; the Crown of the Head is cover'd with dark Feathers, with a fine blue Gloſs; immediately behind theſe Feathers follows a Creſcent of Scarlet-Feathers, the Horns of which point towards the Eyes. The Ears are cover'd with Plats of dark-blue Feathers, behind which the Feathers are Yellow. The Sides of the Head below the Eyes, and the Throat and Breaſt, are cover'd with fine Red, or Scarlet-Feathers; thoſe of the Breaſt have their Tips fringed with blackiſh Green. The Hinder-part of the Neck, the Back, Wings, and whole under Side of the Body are Green, except ſome little Mixture of Yellow, *viz.* a longiſh yellow Spot on each Side, which parts the Red on the Breaſt, from the Green on the Sides. The Middle of the Back, and the Sides of the Belly, have their Feathers tipped with Yellow, which appears in diſtinct Spots; the Wings have ſome of the Quills, next the Back, edged with Yellow; the Feathers of the Baſtard-Wing are alſo edged with Yellow; the Reſt of the Wing is wholly Green; the upper Side of the Tail, and its Coverts, are Green; the Feathers are long in the Middle, and ſhortening gradually towards the Sides. The Tail-Feathers, on their under Sides, are Red at their Bottoms, and yellowiſh-Green at their Tips; the Coverts beneath the Tail are of a light-yellowiſh Green; the Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a dark Aſh-Colour; the Toes are diſpoſed, two forwards and two backwards, as in all other Parrots.

This Bird was the Property of the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wager*, for whoſe Lady I made a Draught of it, and, by her Permiſſion, made another for myſelf. My Lady told me it was brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, which I believed before I enquired, it agreeing in ſo many Particulars with the Red *Indian Lories*. This Draught was from the living Bird. I have ſince ſeen another of this Species, preſerved dead, which differed from this in having a great Mixture of Yellow in the green Part of the Bird, ſo that it was hard to ſay whether the Green or Yellow moſt prevail'd. I can find no Deſcription of it, ſo that it appears to me an undoubted Non-deſcript.

The Fly engraved on this Plate has the Head and Body of a dull Green; the Wings are of a dirty-purpliſh Brown, with ſome tranſparent Spots in them. I drew it from Nature, but forgot to note from whence it was brought; but I think it was from the *Weſt-Indies*.

The Long-tailed Green PARRAKEET.

THIS Bird is repreſented ſomething leſs than Life: It is about the Bigneſs of the greater Sort of Thruſh, and hath a longer Tail than ordinary, in Proportion to its Size.

The Bill is ſhaped like thoſe of other Parrots, of a Fleſh-Colour, lighter at the Baſe, and darker towards the Point; the Noſtrils are placed in a Skin at the Baſe of the upper Part of the Bill; the Irides of the Eyes are of a reddiſh Colour outwardly, but inclining to Aſh-Colour next the Pupil, which is Black. A Space of bare Fleſh-colour'd Skin encompaſſes each Eye. The Plumage of the whole Bird may be called Green, though with Variety of Shades and Inclinations to other Colours. The Top of the Head, the Neck on its upper Side, the Back and upper Sides of the Wings and Tail, are of a full pleaſant Green, inclining neither to Blue, nor Yellow, but keeping a juſt Medium between them both, (Greens in Colouring being compoſed of Blues and Yellows:) the under Side of the Bird is of a lighter Green, and more inclining to Yellow than the upper Side; the Inſides of the Wings are of a paliſh dusky Green; the Points or Tips of all the Tail-Feathers become gradually of a very blue Green, and are quite Blue near their Points, which are pretty ſharp; the under Side of the Tail inclines to a dusky Green; the Legs and Feet are of a pale-purpliſh Fleſh-Colour, agreeing in Make, and the Diſpoſition of the Toes, with other Parrots.

This Bird was (*Anno* 1736) the Property of the Lady of Sir *Charles Wager*, who employ'd me to draw it for her, and gave me Liberty to take a Draught of it for my own Uſe. I was inform'd by her Ladyſhip that it was brought from the *Weſt-Indies*. I have examined *Willughby*'s *Ornithology*, and find ſeveral long-tailed *Parrakeets*, all Green, mention'd by him in *P.* 116. but they all differ, in ſome little Particulars, from the above deſcribed, and there being no Draughts of any of them in *Willughby*, I thought it would not be improper to preſent this Figure to the Publick.

The Fly here figur'd, is a Species of the Butterfly, having the Wings but little cover'd with Down, and appearing tranſparent in the yellowiſh Parts; the Body is of a duſky Colour beneath, and browner above; the Ground of the upper Wings is Yellow and Orange ſhaded together; the under Wings are Orange-Colour; all the four Wings are variegated, ſpotted and border'd with Black; the under Sides of the Wings have white Spots round their Borders, which do not appear on their upper Sides. I was inform'd it came from the *Weſt-Indies*.

The

Published according to Act of Parliament December 1745 By George Edwards

Published according to Act of Parliament December 1745 by George Edwards

The Red and Blue-Headed PARRAKEET.

THIS Bird is here repreſented of its natural Bigneſs. It is a beautiful little Green Parrot, of the long-tailed Kind; the Tail having its Middle-Feathers longeſt, and the Side-Feathers gradually ſhortening.

The Bill hath Angles on the Edges of the upper Mandible, more ſharp and ſudden than in ſome other Parrots, pretty much hooked at the Point, of a light Aſh-Colour, or whitiſh above, and having ſome darker Shades beneath; the Noſtrils are placed in a Skin that parts the Bill from the Forehead; the Irides of the Eyes are of a Yellow or Orange-Colour; the Space of bare Skin that ſurrounds the Eye, is alſo of an Orange-Colour (which is not a common Colour in that Part;) the Forehead, from the Bill to the Middle of the Crown, is of a Red, or Scarlet-Colour; the Remainder of the Crown of the Head backwards, is of a fine Blue, which ſoftens into the Green on the Hinder-part of the Head; the Head below the Eyes, the Neck, Back, Wings above, and upper Side of the Tail, are of a pretty full, darkiſh Green; the Throat, Breaſt, and whole under Side, are of a lighter Green, inclining to Yellow; the Quills of the Wings (except a few next the Back) are tipped pretty deep with Blue on their outer Webs; the Inſides of the Quills are of a dark Aſh-Colour, and the under Side of the Tail is of a dusky Green; the Legs and Feet are of a whitiſh Aſh-Colour, inclining to a Fleſh-Colour; they are made as in other Parrots.

This Bird was the Property of Lady *Wager*: It was a very lively, talkative, or rather chattering Bird, it ſpeaking few Words diſtinctly. Theſe Birds are brought from the *Weſt-Indies*. I can find no Deſcription in Natural Hiſtory agreeing with it; what comes neareſt, is *Marcgrave*'s ſecond *Parrakeet*, call'd *Tuiaputejuba*. See his *Hiſt. Avium*, *Lib.* V. *P.* 206. though I do not think it the ſame Bird; but if it were, it would be very proper to Figure it here, ſince *Marcgrave* has given no Draughts of any of the Parrots he has deſcribed, except the *Blue and Yellow Maccaw*.

The above-mention'd curious Lady being a great Admirer of Birds, had by Preſents and Purchaſe, procured a greater living Collection of rare Foreign Birds, than any other Perſon in *London*, and I owe a good Part of my Collection of Drawings to her Goodneſs, in communicating to me the Knowledge of every thing New that came to her Hands.

The

The Brown-throated PARRAKEET.

THIS Bird is repreſented of its natural Bigneſs: It is of the long and pointed-Tail-Kind; the Tail in the Action expreſſed, being fore-ſhortened, appears ſomething ſhorter than it really is in Proportion to the Bird.

The Bill is of an Aſh-Colour, light at the Baſe of the upper Mandible, the Point gradually becoming darker; the lower Mandible is alſo dark; the Noſtrils are placed in an Aſh-colour'd Skin at the Baſe of the upper Part of the Bill; the Hook of the Bill is pretty ſharp, and the Edges are angled, or rather waved. The Iris of the Eye is of a yellowiſh Hazel-Colour; the Eye is placed in a Plat of bare Skin, of a White, or light Aſh-Colour. From Eye to Eye, acroſs the Middle of the Crown of the Head, is a darkiſh-blue Bar, of half an Inch in Breadth. The Feathers on the Forehead next the Bill, the Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes, the Throat and Foreſide of the Neck, are all of a dusky-brown Colour; the Hinder-part of the Head and Neck, the Back, and upper Side of the Wings and Tail, are cover'd with Feathers of a pleaſant full-green Colour. The Tips of the greater Quills are Blue above, and Dusky beneath. The Ridges of the Wings about their Joints, and the inner Coverts of the Wings, are of a yellowiſh Green. The under Side of the Tail is of an obſcure yellow Green. The Breaſt, Belly, Thighs and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are of a light-yellowiſh Green. The Brown at the Bottom of the Neck breaks off gradually, and falls in Spots on the Breaſt. The Legs and Feet are of a pale-browniſh Fleſh-Colour; the Toes ſtand as in other Parrots.

I ſaw this Bird at the Houſe of a Gentleman in *York-Buildings*, in the *Strand*, where I was directed to take a Draught of it by another Gentleman who employs me. My Friend for whom I made the Draught, told me, the Bird was brought from the *Weſt-Indies*. What is moſt remarkable in it is the Fore-part of the Head and Neck, which is of a browniſh Colour: The Colours in Parrots being generally gay all over their Body. I can find nothing agreeing with the Deſcription of this Bird, ſo that I believe it to be a Non-deſcript.

The

Published According to Act of Parliament Dec[illegible] [illegible] Edwards

177

The GRENADIER.

THIS Bird was brought from *Lisbon*, and is call'd by the *Portugueze*, *Grenidiero*, but for what Reaſon I know not, except for its being a bold Bird, that will fight through the Wires of its Cage; or perhaps the Uniform of the Grenadiers of *Portugal* may be of an Orange-Colour. It was drawn from the living Bird, and of its natural Bigneſs.

The Bill is thick and ſhortiſh, and of a duſky Black, ending in a Point, like the Bills of ſuch Birds as crack Seed and Grain; the Fore-part of the Head is Black, which Colour ſurrounds the Eyes, (which are alſo dark) and reaches as far as the Ears on the Sides of the Head; the Hinder-part of the Head, and the Neck all round, for its whole Length, is of a fine bright-reddiſh Orange-Colour; the lower Part of the Back and Rump, is of the ſame bright Orange; the Middle of the Back, and the upper Side of the Wings and the Tail, (which is ſhort in Proportion) are all of a dirty brown, inclining to Black; each Feather being fringed or edged with a lighter Brown, except the greater Quills, which towards their Tips are wholly Duſky. The Belly, as far as the Legs, is Black; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are Whitiſh; the Legs and Feet are like thoſe of other ſmall Birds; both Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a Whitiſh, or Fleſh-Colour.

The above deſcribed Bird is now (*Anno* 1750) the Property of *George Shelvocke*, Eſq; Secretary to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Leiceſter*, Poſt-Maſter General. Mr. *Shelvocke* having lately received a large living Collection of Birds from *Lisbon*, the Product of the *Portugueze* Settlements in diſtant Parts of the World, he was ſo good as to communicate them to me, (though a Stranger to his Perſon) with a kind Invitation to ſpend a Day at his Houſe at *Greenwich*, in order to take Draughts of them, to furniſh this *Natural Hiſtory* with Matter. This Bird was brought from *Angola*, a *Portugueze* Settlement on the Weſtern Coaſt of *Africa*; his Note is not very agreeable, it reſembling the Winding-up of a Clock. I believe this Bird may ſafely be pronounced a Non-deſcript.

The little duſky Butterfly, ſpotted with Yellow, and the ſmall black and yellow Beetle, were ſent to me by *Roger North*, of *Rougham*, in *Norfolk*, Eſq; who ſays the Fly is not publiſhed, either by *Albin* or *Wilks*, in their Hiſtories of Moths and Butterflies. The Ground of the Fly is of a dark-greeniſh Brown, the Spots are Yellow, and in ſome of the yellow Spots are round black Spots, with ſmall yellow Points in their Middles: The Fly and ſmall Beetle are of their natural Size; the Beetle is Black, with yellow Spots; they are both Natives of the County of *Norfolk*.

The lower Figures repreſent three Views of the ſolid Shells of *Scarabæi*, or Beetles: They were brought from a Country about two hundred Leagues from the *Cape of Good Hope*, on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, over-againſt Part of the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, and were found hanging on the Necks of the Natives, who made Uſe of them as Whiſtles to call their Cattle together; the upper Surface has the Appearance of rough Wings, but is ſo ſtrongly united to the under that it ſeems incapable of being ſeparated, without breaking it to Pieces. It is on both Sides very ſtrong and hard, and impenetrable even to a ſharp Needle thruſt very hard againſt it: On its upper Side it has a Dozen or more little Rows of round Knobs, running Lengthways, and the Spaces between the Rows are roughened with very ſmall Knobs: It is of a black Colour, but ſpotted with Red between each Knob in the Rows on the Back, and it hath alſo ſome red Spots on its under Side. Theſe Shells were lent to me by Mr. *Child*, Printer, near *Ludgate*, who in the Courſe of a Voyage to *India*, procured them from off the Necks of the People above-mentioned: He ſays, the Beetles when living, fly with great Force againſt one's Head or Face; tho' to me it is inconceivable how they can fly at all. They are figur'd of their natural Size, and are, I believe, hitherto undeſcribed. This was etched on the Copper directly from Nature.

The GREY FINCH.

THE upper Figure in the annexed Plate repreſents this Bird of its natural Size, drawn from the Life: It is much of the Size and Shape, and hath the ſame Action with our Linnet, and like that, is a fine ſinging Bird. I ſhould have named it the Grey Linnet, but that we have already a Bird in our Country ſo called, though it be of a brown Colour.

The Bill is of a dark Aſh-Colour, ſhaped like a Linnet's Bill, but ſomething groſſer in Proportion; the Eyes are of a dark, or black Colour; it hath a little Whiteneſs round the Baſe of the lower Chap of the Bill, which Whiteneſs extends itſelf under the Eyes. The Breaſt, Belly, and whole under Side, is of a very light-bluiſh Aſh-Colour; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, and the Back, are of a dark Aſh-Colour; the Rump, and Coverts on the upper Side of the Tail, are of a very light Aſh-Colour. The upper Sides of the Wings and Tail are Duſky, inclining to Black, the Edges only of the Feathers being of a light Aſh-Colour; the greater Quills are wholly Duſky at their Tips, and White at their Bottoms, which forms a white Spot in each Wing. The Legs, Feet and Claws, are formed as in other ſmall Birds, all of a dark Fleſh-Colour.

The WAX BILL.

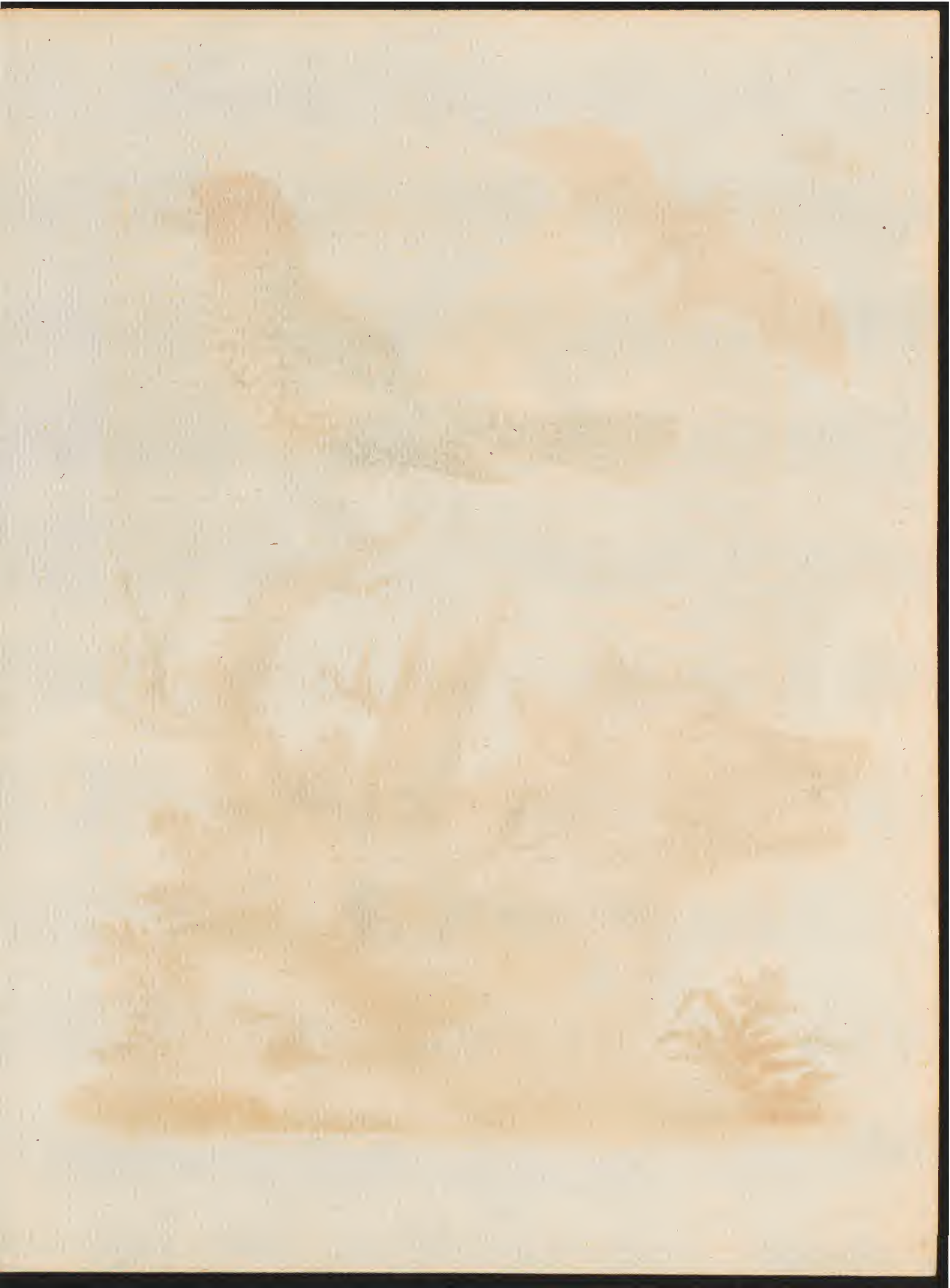
THE lower Figure in the Plate repreſents this beautiful little Bird of its natural Size: It hath the Middle-Feathers of the Tail longer than thoſe on the Sides, which Particularity is not, I believe, to be found amongſt ſmall Birds that eat Seeds, in this Part of the World, though it be common to Butcher-Birds. This Draught was taken from the living Bird.

The Bill is of a moderate Bigneſs for a hard-bill'd Bird, and of a fine red Colour, like Sealing-Wax, which I ſuppoſe gave the Bird its Name. From the Angle of the Mouth paſſes a long red Spot, broad in the Middle, and ending in a Point about the Place of the Ear; in the Middle of this Spot is placed the Eye, which is Black. The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, the Back, upper Sides of the Wings and Tail, are of a dark, duſkey-brown Colour; the Sides of the Head, beneath the red Marks, are Whitiſh, and the Breaſt becomes gradually of a light Aſh-Colour; the Sides of the Belly, Thighs, Coverts of the Tail, both above and beneath, are alſo of a light-browniſh Aſh-Colour; the lower Part of the Breaſt, and Middle of the Belly, is finely ſtained with a longiſh red Spot, which gradually loſes itſelf in the browniſh Aſh-Colour that borders it all round. All the brown Feathers in this Bird, on its upper Side, on the Sides of the Belly, *&c.* are tranſverſly marked with fine Lines of a darker Colour, as the Figure fully expreſſes. Its Toes ſtand, three forwards, and one backwards, as in moſt other ſmall Birds, all of a duſky Colour.

The curious Birds above deſcribed, are the Property of *George Shelvocke*, Eſq; They were ſent to him, with many others, from *Liſbon*; and his Correſpondent there, inform'd him that they were brought to *Liſbon* from the *Eaſt-Indies*. I believe they have never been deſcribed or figur'd till now.

The Caterpillar, added by Way of Decoration, at the Bottom of the Plate, is of a dirty-browniſh yellow Colour; it is drawn of its natural Bigneſs; its Rings and Shape are beſt deſcribed by the Figure. What is moſt extraordinary in it is, that the four Rows of Knobs which riſe like the Heads of ſmall Braſs Nails, of a yellow Metalline-Colour, are of ſuch tranſcendent Luſtre and Brightneſs, as not to be in any Sort imitated by Art; for in my Opinion, they excel poliſhed Gold, in the ſame Degree that Gold excels Braſs. It is preſerved in Spirits, and is in the *Muſeum* of *Richard Mead*, M. D. Phyſician in Ordinary to the King, who obliged me with the Uſe of it. It was etched on the Copper immediately from Nature.

The Grey Finch
The Wax Bill



The SPARROW *of* PARADISE.

THIS Bird is here repreſented of its natural Bigneſs: It hath the Bill ſomething ſtronger and thicker in Proportion, than is common in the granivorous Kind; it hath the Middle-Feathers of the Tail longer than the Side-Feathers, which is not common in Birds that crack Seeds. It was call'd by the *Portugueze* at *Liſbon*, from whence it was laſt brought, *Paſſero de Paradiſo*.

The Bill is large in Proportion to the Size of the Bird; its Shape is very nearly expreſſed in the Figure, and it is of a white, or light Fleſh-Colour; the Noſtrils fall ſo near its Baſe, as to be loſt in the Feathers of the Forehead; the Eyes are Black, or of a dark Colour; the whole Head is cover'd with Red, or Scarlet-Feathers; the upper Side of the Neck, the Back, Rump, upper Sides of the Wings and Tail, are of a darkiſh-blue Aſh-Colour; the Tips of the Quills, the firſt and ſecond Rows of Coverts of the Wings, the Tail-Feathers, and its Coverts, are all tipped with a white, or light Aſh-Colour; the Breaſt and Belly are variegated with Black and White, in a Manner ſomething reſembling the Scales of Fiſhes, but more broken and confuſed. In this Mixture, on the Sides of the Belly, is interſperſed a Tincture of a reddiſh Brown. The Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-Feathers under the Tail, are White; the Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a Fleſh-Colour, the Toes ſtanding three forwards, and one backwards, after the uſual Manner.

This Bird I drew from the living Bird, which is in the Poſſeſſion of *George Shelvocke*, Eſq; who was informed, from *Liſbon*, that its Native Place was *Angola*, in *Africa*. I believe it to be a Non-deſcript.

The GREAT BAT, *from* Madagaſcar.

BY meaſuring the Wing-Bones of this *Bat*, I find, that from the Tip-End of one Wing, to the Tip-End of the other, they were capable of being extended forty-five Inches, or three Feet and nine Inches of *Engliſh* Meaſure: I was obliged to reduce the whole Figure very much to bring it into one of my Plates, but I have given the Head of the exact Bigneſs of Life, from whence an Idea of this Fiend (as I may call it) may be formed. I have likewiſe reduced the Figure of our common little Bat, in the ſame Proportion as I have the Great-one, by which their Difference may be ſeen.

It differs from our Bats in that it wants a Tail; which Want leaves the Wings in this diſjoined, whereas they are joined and webbed to the Tail in ours. The Snout is Black, and it hath ſtrong and ſharp Teeth, which are juſtly repreſented in the Figure. The Top of the Head, the Neck all round, and the Breaſt, are of a reddiſh Fox-Colour; the under Side of the Body is of a lighter Brown; the Back and Wings, on both Sides, appear Duſky or Black in the dried Bat. It hath eight ſmall Front-Teeth, four above, and four beneath; the hinder Legs have each five Toes, armed with ſtrong Claws; the Legs forward (or rather Wings) have the firſt Toe detached from the Web, with a ſtrong Claw on it; the ſecond Toe is not detached from the Web on its inner Side, yet it hath a Claw at its Extremity; the three remaining Toes are webbed together on both Sides, and ſeem to ſerve for no Uſe but as Ribs to extend the thin Membranes that form the Wings. See three other Sorts of Bats, *Pl.* 201. of this Work.

This Bat was brought (curiouſly preſerved) by Mr. *May*, Chief-Mate of the *Houghton*, in the *India*-Company's Service, who touched at *Madagaſcar*, *Anno* 1748. When wounded with a Gun, they are very fierce, ſnapping at, and biting thoſe who offer to take them. All Voyagers who have mentioned them agree that they are deſtructive Animals, that they will dip into the Sea for Fiſh, or devour any Thing they find on Land. The Rev. Mr. *Hughes*, in his late *Hiſtory of Barbadoes*, ſays, the Bats in that Iſland deſtroy the Sugar-Canes. This Bat was worked on the Copper-Plate directly from Nature.

The

The Little INDIAN PYE.

THE Bird is repreſented here as big as Life: I take it to be a Cock-Bird; the Hen was brought over with it, and differ'd from it only in being of a duller Caſt of Colour in the black Parts; the Head in the Hen being of an Aſh-colour'd Black; the upper Side of the Back, Wings and Tail, of a browniſh Black; the Tail a little more pointed than in the Cock. Thoſe Parts that are White, are the ſame in both Cock and Hen.

The Cock-Bird (here figur'd) hath the Bill of a black or duſky Colour towards the Point; the Angles at the Corners of the Mouth are of an Orange-Colour; the Head and Neck, as far as the Middle of the Breaſt, the Back, Rump, and Covert-Feathers of the Wings, are of a deep-black Colour, having a ſhining Gloſs, changeable from Blue to Purple. The Quill-Feathers of the Wings, and thoſe on the Ridge of the Wing next the Breaſt, are of a black Colour, a little inclining to Brown; a few of the Middle-Quills are White; the firſt Row of Coverts, next above the Quills, are alſo White. The Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail are White; the Middle-Feathers of the Tail are Black, and ſomething longer than thoſe on the Sides, which are White. The Legs and Feet are of a dark-brown Colour; the Toes ſtanding three forwards, and one backwards, after the uſual Manner; the Toes have pretty ſtrong Claws.

Theſe Birds were ſent from *Bengal*, preſerved dry, to the late Mr. *Joſeph Dandridge*, of *Moorfields, London.* They are the ſame with the Cock and Hen *Saularies* of *Petiver*. See *Ray*'s *Synopſis Methodica Avium, P.* 197. *Tab.* 2. *N.* 19, 20. They were ſent to Mr. *Dandridge*, by the Name *Dyal.* Mr. *Albin* has figur'd and deſcrib'd theſe Birds in his *third Volume of Birds, P.* 17, where he calls it the *Bengal Magpye*, but as the former Draughts of them are not ſo correct as could be wiſhed, I have endeavoured at an Improvement in my Deſigns and Deſcriptions; and as I have begun to improve on the Birds of Mr. *Dandridge*'s Collection, figur'd already by Mr. *Albin*, I deſign to go through with them, they being moſt of them New, and very Curious. This Apology may ſerve for all the Reſt.

The GROUND SQUIRREL.

THE lower Figure in the Plate ſhews this pretty Animal of its natural Bigneſs. It is in general of a reddiſh-brown Colour, with the Variations following: About the Noſe, and round the Eyes, it is of a light Cream-Colour; on each Side it hath alſo a Stripe of Cream-Colour, which Stripe is edged both on its upper and under Side with Black; down the Ridge of the Back it hath a black Line almoſt to the Tail; the Tail is of a more duſky Brown than the Body; it hath pretty full black Eyes; the Belly is of a pure white Colour; the Tip of the Noſe, and the Feet, which are thinly cover'd with Hair, appear of a Fleſh-Colour; the Feet forwards, have four Toes, each with a Rudiment of a Toe; the hinder Feet have five diſtinct Toes on each.

This Squirrel was the Property of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. They are brought from *Carolina*, and other Parts of *North-America.* It has been figur'd and deſcrib'd by my late Friend, Mr. *Catesby*, in his *Hiſtory of Carolina, Vol.* II. *P.* 75, but as that expenſive Work will fall into but few Hands, I hope this Figure will prove acceptable to moſt of my Encouragers.

The

182

The ſpotted INDIAN WOODPECKER.

THE Figure repreſents the Bird of its natural Bigneſs. *Albin* in his *third Vol. of Birds, P.* 21. has figur'd it, and ſays, it is of the ſame Bigneſs as our *Engliſh Green Woodpecker*, which is a great Miſtake; if he had compar'd it with our *Greater Spotted Woodpecker*, he had been Right. When a Bird is drawn of its natural Size, as Mr. *Albin*'s is, there is no need to compare it with any other to fix its Magnitude.

The Bill is long, ſtraight, ridged along the upper Part, and of a duſky or blackiſh Colour; the Crown of the Head, from the Bill backwards, to beyond the Eyes, is Black, ſpotted with ſmall white Spots; behind which, the Hinder-part of the Head is cover'd with long Scarlet-Feathers, which tend backwards, in Form of a Creſt. The Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes are White; the Throat, from the Bill to the Middle of the Breaſt, is ſpotted in a broken confuſed Manner with large Spots of Black and White; the Hinder-part of the Neck is Black; on each Side of the Neck there paſſes a white Line down as low as the Wings; the Beginning of the Back is of a yellow Colour; the lower Part and Rump are of a dull Green; the Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail, are White, ſprinkled with Half-moon-like Spots, which are ſtrongeſt next the Breaſt, and become much fainter downwards. Some of the outermoſt Prime-Quills are Black, barred acroſs with four narrow Beds of White; the Remainder of the Quills next the Back, are of a dull Green, as is the Row of Covert-Feathers above them; the Baſtard-Wing, or Coverts that fall on the Prime-Quills, are Black like them, with a Bar of White acroſs them; the leſſer Covert-Feathers on the upper Part of the Wing, are of a dark Brown, or blackiſh Colour, marked with very diſtinct white Spots, in the Form of the Leaves of ſome Trees. The green Covert-Feathers between theſe dark Ones and the Quills, are ſpotted with a lighter yellow Green. The Tail is Blackiſh, with a little Caſt of dull Green; the Feathers are ſtiff and pointed, as in others of the Woodpecker-Kind. The Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a black or duſky Colour; the Bottoms of the Feet have a little of a Sandy-Caſt; the Toes are placed, two backwards, and two forwards, on each Foot; its Claws or Nails are pretty ſtrong.

This Bird was drawn from the Collection of the late Mr. *Dandridge*. It came from *Bengal*, and has never been deſcribed but by Mr. *Albin*. Mr. *Dandridge* was not well ſatisfied with the Draughts *Albin* had made of the Birds in his Collection, ſo he deſir'd me to take them all to my Houſe, and make Draughts of them at my Leiſure, that I might publiſh them ſomething improved. I ſhall omit giving the Colour of their Eyes, *Albin* having done that already, tho' the Birds all came over dried to Mr. *Dandridge*, and conſequently the Eyes of them were obſcured.

The Indian BEE-EATER.

THE Bird is here repreſented of its natural Bigneſs: It differs from the *Merops*, or *Bee-Eater* found in *Europe*, in being not half ſo big, and in having the Middle-Feathers of the Tail much longer. It is certainly a diſtinct Species from the *Merops* of *Europe*, tho' Mr. *Albin* would make this ſmall one the Male of the other.

The Bill is pretty long, ſharp-pointed, and a little bowed downwards; the upper Mandible is Black or Duſky, the Nether Whitiſh at its Baſe; from the Corner of the Mouth there paſſes a black Line through the Eye, bending downwards on the Side of the Head. The Beginning of the Forehead, next the Bill, is Blue, as are the Throat and Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes; the Crown and Hinder-parts of the Head and Neck, are of a Red, or Orange-Colour. On the upper Part of the Breaſt is a Black tranſverſe Mark, like a New Moon with the Horns turn'd upwards. The Back and leſſer Covert-Feathers of the Wings, are of a Parrot-Green; the Rump, or Coverts of the Tail, are of a bluiſh Green; the Breaſt and Belly are of a light Green; the Thighs of a reddiſh Brown; the Coverts beneath the Tail of a dirty Green. The greater Quills of the Wings are Black or Duſky at their Tips, having a little Green on their Edges towards their Roots; the Middle-Quills are of an Orange-Colour, border'd with Green, having black Spots a little within their Tips, the very Tips being Orange-Colour; the inner Quills next the Back are wholly Green; the firſt Row of Coverts above the Quills, are Orange in their Middles, and Green on their Borders; the Tail is Green; the Shafts of the Feathers are dark Brown; the two Middle-Feathers ſhoot out more than two Inches beyond the Reſt, are Brown at their Tips, and very narrow, being little more than the bare Shafts. The under Side of the Tail is of a duſky Green. The Legs are ſhort, as in the King-Fiſher, of which it is a Species. The three forward Toes are joined partly together, the outer to the Middle one more eſpecially; its Claws are pretty ſtrong; the Legs and Feet of a duſky-brown Colour.

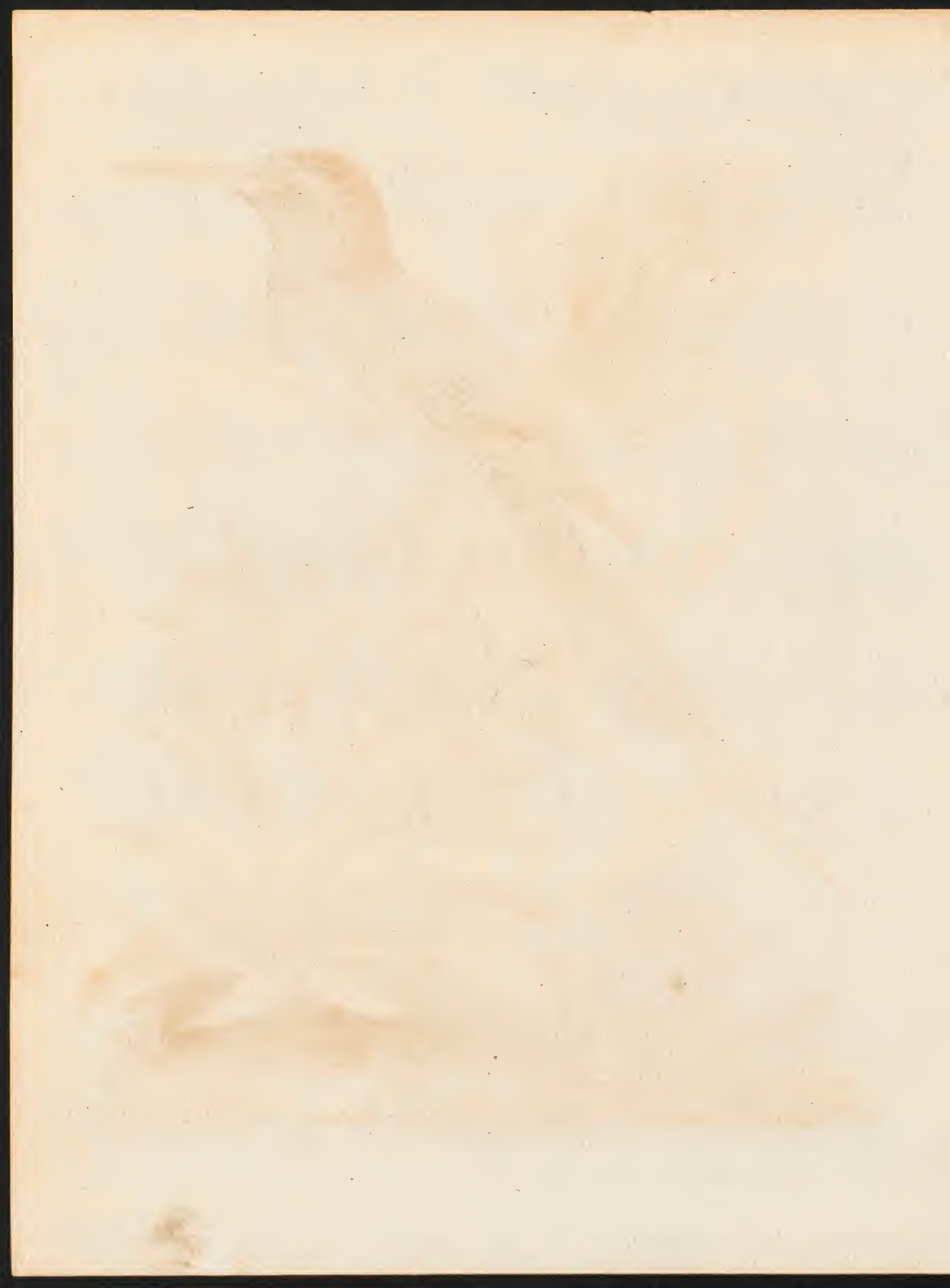
This Bird is one of the Collection of Mr. *Dandridge*: It was brought from *Bengal*. *Albin* has given a bad Deſcription of it, borrowing whole Lines from *Willughby*'s *Merops*, which is manifeſtly quite a different Bird. See *Willughby*'s Deſcription, in his *Ornithology*, *P.* 147, and *Albin*'s in his *Hiſtory of Birds*, *Vol.* III. *P.* 29.

Elichryſum *Africanum*, *Foliis lanceolatis*, *integris*, *tomentoſis*, *decurrentibus*, *Capitulis congeſtis*, *ex Rubello aureis*.

THIS Plant bears only a ſingle Bunch of Flowers at the Top, as I am inform'd, (which I did not know when the Plate was Graving;) having a ſingle Bunch, I increaſed it in my Drawing to decorate the Plate, but am deſirous here to rectify the Miſtake. The Flowers are of their natural Bigneſs, in the Faſhion of an Artichoke, of a Red, or Roſe-Colour on their upper Parts, and a Golden-Colour beneath; the Leaves of the Plant are of a dirty-white Colour, without Foot Stalks; both Leaves and Stem are cover'd with a cottony Subſtance. Mr. *Watſon*, F. R. S. of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, obliged me with the above Botanical Name of this Plant. I take it to be a Non-deſcript.

This Flower was brought from the *Cape of Good Hope*, by my good Friend Captain *Iſaac Worth*, Commander of the *Houghton Indiaman*, *Anno* 1749.

183



184

The Brown INDIAN THRUSH.

THE Bird is here figur'd of its natural Bigneſs: It appears plainly to be of the Thruſh-Kind, tho' it be not ſpotted. Mr. *Albin* has figur'd it in his *third Volume of Birds*, *P.* 18. He ſays, the exterior Edges of the Covert and Quill-Feathers are White, which Whiteneſs I could not diſcover; the Edges of theſe Feathers are indeed of a lighter Brown, but far from White.

The Bill is pretty much like that of a Thruſh, of a yellow Colour. The Head and whole upper Side, Neck, Back, Wings, Rump and Tail, are of a dusky dark-brown Colour. The Breaſt, Belly, Thighs and Coverts beneath the Tail, are of a lightiſh-brown Colour, gradually mixing with the darker Brown on the Sides of the Neck, and the upper Part of the Breaſt; the Feathers of the Wings have their Edges or Borders a little lighter than their Middles; the Tail beneath is more Dusky than it is above; the middlemoſt Feathers are longer by an Inch than the Outſide-ones, they decreaſing gradually from the Middle to the Sides. The Legs, Toes and Claws, are all of a yellow Colour; the Toes ſtand three forwards, and one backwards, after the Manner of moſt Birds.

This Bird was in the Collection of the late Mr. *Dandridge*. It was brought from *Bengal* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. Mr. *Albin* has beſtow'd a beautiful yellow Colour on its Eyes, tho' I am obliged to omit the mentioning them, becauſe it had only Glaſs-Beads in the Place of its former Eyes. The *Indians* of *Bengal* call it *Baniahbow*.

The black and white Butterfly from *China*, figur'd with the Bird, is in the Collection of *Robert Nesbitt*, *M. D. Elect*, *and Fellow of the College of Phyſicians*, *London*. As the Fly is only Black and White, the Print uncoloured deſcribes itſelf better than Words: It hath brown Eyes, and a faint Tincture of Brown on the under Wings where they touch the Body. The black Spots are ſomething fainter on the under Side than they are above.

I have added ſome new and curious Subjects to the Plates of Mr. *Dandridge's* Birds, that have already been publiſhed by *Albin*; as I don't pretend thoſe Birds in theſe Plates of mine are New, I have only carefully endeavoured to give more perfect Draughts and Deſcriptions of them.

The

The GOLDEN THRUSH. Icterus.

THE Figure repreſents the Bird of its natural Bigneſs: It is a Bird of Paſſage; they are found in the Southern Parts of *Europe* all the Summer Seaſon, and I have received of them from *Bengal* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

The Bill is ſomething ſtronger in Proportion than a Thruſh's Bill, and of a red Colour. The Irides of its Eyes are red; [according to Mr. *Willughby*'s Account, who had ſhot ſome of them in *Germany*] from the Angle of the Mouth to the Eye is drawn a black Line. The Head, Neck, whole Body, both above and beneath, Thighs, and upper and under Covert-Feathers of the Tail, are of a very fine Yellow, or Golden-Colour. The Wings are Black on their upper Sides, except the Quills, which have narrow Tips of Yellow, and the Coverts immediately above the Prime-Quills, call'd the Baſtard-Wing, which are tipped alſo with Yellow, ſomething deeper, and form a yellow Spot in the Wing; the inner Covert-Feathers of the Wing are Yellow; the Quills within Side are Dusky; the firſt Quill is very ſhort, not exceeding half the Length of the Second. The Tail-Feathers are pretty equal in Length; the Middle-ones are wholly Black; the Side-Feathers are more than half Way Black towards their Roots, and of a Gold-Colour at their Tips; the Legs and Feet are like thoſe of Thruſhes, of a black, or dusky Colour.

I have had one of theſe Birds ſent me in Spirits from *Bengal*, and another from *Gibraltar*, ſhot there on the Rock. It is known in *France* by the Name *Loriot*. It is the *Witwall*, *Galbula*, *Galgulus*, ſeu *Picus Nidum ſuſpendens*, Aldrov. *Oriolus* Alberti, *Chloreus* Ariſtotelis, & *Icterus* Plinii. See *Willughby's Ornithology*, *P.* 198. I take the *Yellow Jay*, and the *Buff Jay*, of *Petiver*, to be no other than the Cock and Hen of this Species. See *Ray*'s *Synopſis Methodica Avium*. *P.* 194, *Tab.* 1. *Fig.* 8, 9. Mr. *Albin* is the laſt Author that has figur'd this Bird. See his *Yellow Bird* from *Bengal*, *Vol.* III. *P.* 19. of his *Hiſtory of Birds*; but he owns it was from a Picture brought from *India*. I have ſeen the ſaid Picture in Mr. *Dandridge*'s Hands, and found it to be meanly perform'd, and contrary to Nature, for which Reaſon I have given this Draught directly from the Bird, and hope it will be acceptable to the Curious, becauſe I do not know that any *Engliſh* Author has given a Draught of it from Nature. *Albin* was either ignorant of its being a Bird common in *Europe*, or deſign'd to impoſe it on the unknowing for an undeſcribed Species.

The

The Yellow INDIAN STARLING.

THE Bird is here figur'd of its natural Size. *Albin* has already figur'd it, and drawn the Bill a great deal too big.

The Bill is ſhaped like that of a Starling, of a reddiſh-brown Colour at the Baſe, growing more Dusky towards the Point; [the Colour of the Eyes ſee in Mr. *Albin*'s *Hiſtory of Birds*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 38.] the Forehead from the Bill to the Eyes, is of a bright Yellow; round the Eyes the Feathers are of a dusky Colour; the Top, Hinder-part and Sides of the Head under the Eyes are Black, which Blackneſs reaches lower on the Sides than on the Hinder-part of the Head, and at laſt mixes and loſes itſelf in the Yellow on the Forehead, and the dusky Colour round the Eyes. The Throat, juſt beneath the Bill, is Whitiſh; the Breaſt, light Yellow; the Belly, Thighs and Coverts beneath the Tail, are of a deeper Yellow; the Throat and Breaſt are ſpotted with long, black, or dusky Spots, down the Shafts of the Feathers. The upper Side of the Neck, the Back, Rump and Coverts on the upper Side of the Tail, are of a full bright-yellow Colour; the greater Quills of the Wings are Dusky, or Black, with narrow Edges of Yellow on their outer Webs; (except the firſt Quill, which is ſhort, and all Black) the leſſer Quills next the Back are Dusky, with broad Edges of Yellow on their Webs. All the Covert-Feathers on the upper Sides of the Wings are Yellow, having pretty large dusky Spots in their Middles. The Middle-Feathers of the Tail are Dusky, with a yellow Caſt; their Tips are Yellow; the Side-Feathers are wholly Yellow; the Legs and Feet are of a black, or dusky Colour; the Toes ſtand after the uſual Manner, as the Figure plainly ſhews.

This Bird I ſaw in the Collection of the late Mr. *Dandridge*: It was brought with others from *Bengal* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and I believe has been deſcribed by no Body but Mr. *Albin*. I ſhould have called it the *Spotted Icterus*, but thought it not proper to multiply Names, ſeeing Mr. *Albin* has called it the *Yellow Starling*. This Bird poſſibly may be the *Mottled Jay* of *Petiver*: See *Ray*'s *Synopſis Methodica Avium*, *P.* 195. *Tab.* II. *N.* 7.

The Black and White INDIAN STARLING.

THE Figure here repreſented is of the natural Size of the Bird. *Albin* has figur'd it, but has confounded the two whitiſh Lines together, that ſhould be diſtinguiſhed ſeparately, the one on the Hinder-part of the Head, and the other at the Bottom of the Neck, behind which he has made them meet in one, contrary to their Poſition in the Bird, as well as to his own Deſcription. He has alſo forgot to mention the Whiteneſs of the outer Webs of the outermoſt Tail-Feathers, as well as ſome other Particulars.

The Bill is pretty ſharp at the Point, moderately thick at its Baſe, a very little bowed downward, and of a Yellow, inclining to Orange-Colour. The Forehead adjoining to the Baſe of the Bill above is White, which Colour extends from the Baſe of the upper Chap, all round the Eyes, forming a Plat of White behind the Eye as big as the Nail of one's Finger, from which a narrow whitiſh Line paſſes, from Eye to Eye round the Hinder-part of the Head. The Top of the Head above the white Line is Black, as are the Throat and Neck all round; the Black on the Throat reaches lower than it doth behind on the Neck. The black Colour on the Head and Neck ſhines with a greeniſh Gloſs. The Back, Rump, Wings above, and the Tail, are of a blackiſh or duſky-brown Colour, without any ſhining Gloſs. The Ridge of the Wing is whitiſh next the Breaſt; the outer Edges of the greater Quills are of a lighter-browniſh Colour than the other Parts; the Row of Covert-Feathers next above the Quills, have their Tips White, and form a ſomewhat broken Line of White acroſs the Wing. The Edge of the outer Web of each of the outermoſt Feathers of the Tail is White. The Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail, are White; a Line of browniſh White paſſes alſo from the Sides of the upper Part of the Breaſt, and forms a Ring round the lower Part of the Neck behind. The Legs and Feet are formed like thoſe of other Birds of the ſame Tribe, and are of a reddiſh Brown, or dark Fleſh-Colour.

This Bird was preſerved in the Collection of the late Mr. *Dandridge*, and has been already figured by Mr. *Albin* in his *Hiſtory of Birds*, *Vol.* III. *P.* 20. As I have already given my Reaſons for re-publiſhing the Birds in Mr. *Dandridge*'s Collection, I ſhall be ſilent here. It was brought from *Bengal*, where it is called *Contra*; but it being apparently of the *Starling*-Kind, I thought proper to give it the above Name.

The

187

The Cedar of Libanus. Coccothraustes vulgaris. the Gros beak or Haw finch. Kern-beisser

The GROS-BEAK, *or* HAW-FINCH.

THE Bird is here figur'd as big as Life: They are not Natives of *England*, though ſome of them are found with us in hard Winters. What is moſt extraordinary in it is, the Shape of the Tips of ſome of the Middle-Quills of the Wings, which turn out with Points like ſome Antique Battle-Axes, better underſtood by their Form expreſſed in the Figure, than by Words: This Particular no one has yet taken Notice of.

The Bill is very large in Proportion, and ſhort for its Thickneſs, of a light Fleſh-Colour, but Duſky at the Point, which is pretty ſharp; the Noſtrils are partly cover'd by the Feathers at the Baſe of the Bill; the Bill is encompaſſed all round with a Border of black Feathers, narrow above, and near an Inch deep on the Throat; a black Line alſo paſſes from the Sides of the Bill to the Eyes. The Irides of the Eyes are of a whitiſh Aſh-Colour; the Head, and Rump, or Feathers that cover the Tail, are of a pleaſant, light-browniſh, red Colour; the Hinder-part of the Neck is of a bluiſh Aſh-Colour; the Back is of a dark, duſky Brown. The Fore-part of the Neck, the Breaſt, Belly and Thighs, are of a pale, pleaſant Brown, inclining to a Bloſſom-Colour; the lower Belly and Covert-Feathers under the Tail are White. The outer or Prime-Quills are Black; (the inner Webs have ſome White in them, which juſt appears when the Wing is let down a little, as in the Poſition I have drawn it in) the Middle-Quills are of a dark, or black Colour, with a fine ſhining Gloſs of bluiſh Purple, and are very remarkable for the Form of their Tips; the inner Quills next the Back are of a reddiſh-brown Colour; the firſt Row of Covert-Feathers is White on the upper Part, and becomes gradually more Brown, and forms together with the laſt deſcribed brown Quills, an oblique Line acroſs the Wing; the Ridge of the Wing, next the Breaſt, is White; the leſſer Covert-Feathers of the Wings are Black; the Coverts within Side of the Wings are White, with a little Mixture of Black about the Ridge of the Wing. The Middle-Feathers of the Tail are Brown, the outer Feathers have their outer Webs Brown, and their inner Webs Black towards their Bottoms, and are White at their Tips, ſo that the Tail when cloſed is Brown above, but appears beautifully mixed with Brown, Black and White, when ſpread. The Legs and Feet are of a pleaſant, ruddy Fleſh-Colour, formed as the Figure expreſſes.

I have figur'd this Bird at the Deſire of his Grace the late Duke of *Richmond*, (my moſt noble Patron, whoſe Loſs I ſincerely lament,) who ſent it me from his Seat at *Goodwood*, in *Suſſex*, where it was ſhot on a Pine-Tree; for which Reaſon I have placed it on the *Cedar of Libanus*, taken from Nature in the Phyſick-Garden of *Chelſea*, but reduced to half its Magnitude to bring it into the Plate. See Mr. *Willughby*'s Account of this Bird in his *Ornithology*, *P.* 244. *Albin* has given a Figure of it alſo, and a Deſcription moſtly extracted from *Willughby*. See his *Hiſtoryof Birds*, *Vol.* I. *P.* 54. The *Germans* call it *Kern-beiſſer*. Mr. *N. Robert* has made a Print of it, and calls it *Pardalus*, *Gros-bec*, or *Pinſo-royal*. *Willughby* gives it the *Latin* Name, *Coccothrauſtes Vulgaris*.

The

The Yellow-headed INDIAN SPARROW.

THE Bird is here figured of its natural Size. There were two of them brought over, which Mr. *Albin* has figured as Cock and Hen; and he makes a Difference in his Deſcription of them, tho' I could (on viewing them narrowly) find no material Difference either in their Colours or Marks, they appearing ſo much the ſame to me, that I think they may be expreſſed by one Figure as well as by two.

The Bill is of a light, or whitiſh Colour, thick and ſtrong like a Sparrow's; the Top of the Head is of a yellow, or Golden-Colour; the Neck, Back, Wings and Tail, are of a dark Brown, or dusky Colour, the Feathers being edged or bordered with a lighter Brown, which makes the Bird ſeem to be on its upper Side of a light Brown, ſpotted with Dusky. From the Sides of the Neck acroſs the Breaſt, it hath a Bar of the ſame browniſh Colour as on its upper Side; the Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes and the Throat, are White, or Cream-Colour, as far as the Collar of dusky Feathers; under the Collar, the Belly, Thighs and Coverts under the Tail, are again of a yellowiſh White; the Sides of the Belly are marked with longiſh Spots of a faint dusky Colour; the Legs and Feet are like thoſe of other ſmall Birds, of a Fleſh-Colour.

The Draught of this Bird was taken from Mr. *Dandridge*'s Collection: It came from *Bengal*. See Mr. *Albin*'s Figures in his *Hiſtory of Birds*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 48.

The Butterfly, figur'd with this Bird, has the Body and Eyes Black, ſpotted with White; the lower Part of the Body is Brown, or Orange-Colour. The longer Wings on their upper Sides are Orange-colour'd, with their outer Edges and their Tips Black, for almoſt half the Length of the Wings; theſe black Ends have ſeveral large and ſmall white Spots on them; the ſhorter Wings are Orange-colour'd alſo, but lighter, with three or four black Spots on each of them, and black Borders, with white Spots on them. The under Side of the Fly is like the upper, but fainter; the longer Wings have large yellow Spots at their Ends, where the Wings are Black on their upper Sides. This curious Fly was brought from *China*, and is in the Collection of Dr. *Neſbit*, *Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians*, *London*, who obliged me with it.

The INDIAN REDSTART.

THIS Bird is figur'd of its natural Bigneſs. I am at a Loſs to know what Genus to range it with; it hath ſtiff Hairs about the Angles of the Mouth, as the Butcher-Birds and Goat-ſuckers have, but agrees with neither of them in the Shape of the Bill, which is ſtronger made than in the latter, and weaker than in the former. I have called it a *Redſtart* in Conformity to Mr. *Albin*. See his *Hiſt. Vol.* III. *P.* 52.

The Bill is Duſky at the Baſe, and Black at the Point. The Top of the Head is cover'd with long, ſoft, black Feathers, hanging over behind, in form of a Creſt, which I ſuppoſe, the living Bird can erect: Under each Eye it has a Scarlet Spot, encompaſſed with White on the lower Side. The Throat, Breaſt, Belly and Thighs, are alſo White: The Sides of the Neck and Breaſt are cover'd with black Feathers, which break confuſedly into the White on the Breaſt, and the brown Colour on the Neck behind. The Hinder-part of the Neck, the Back, Wings and Tail, are all of a dark-brown or duſky Colour; the Edges of the greater Quills are a little lighter, and the Ridge of the Wing next the Breaſt is whitiſh. The Feathers about the Vent, and the Coverts beneath the Tail, are of a very fine red Colour. The Legs and Feet are of a duſky-black Colour.

This Bird was one of thoſe in the Collection of Mr. *Dandridge:* It was brought from *Bengal.* I have now republiſhed all the Birds which *Albin* had taken out of Mr. *Dandridge*'s Collection, except the *Jay* from *Bengal*, *Vol.* I. P. 17, the *Bengal Quail*, *P.* 27, ſmall *King's-Fiſher* from *Bengal*, *Vol.* III. *P.* 28, and *Bengal Water Rail*, *P.* 85. Theſe Mr. *Albin* copied from Drawings done in *India*, the Birds themſelves not being brought to *England*; I have therefore omitted them, having always profeſſed to give Draughts of nothing but what is taken directly from Nature.

The Thorn-tailed INDIAN LIZARD.

THE Figure you ſee here is drawn of the Size of Nature. The Head, and all the Legs, are of a duſky green Colour; the upper Side of the Body is alſo of a duſky Colour, ſpotted and clouded with light Aſh-Colour; it hath three Bars of Black acroſs the Shoulders; the Sides of the Body incline to a Roſe-Colour; the Belly is of a light Aſh, inclining to Roſe; the Head, Body and Legs, are cover'd with very minute Scales, ſeeming like a ſmooth Skin; the Scales of the Tail are large, ſtanding out in ſharp Points in an uncommon Manner; the Middle-Row of Scales on the upper Part of the Tail does not fall over thoſe next to it on each Side, but the Side-Rows fall over the Middle-Row, which is remarkable; and this is fully expreſſed in the Figure, which was wrought on the Copper directly from Nature. The Tail is of a browniſh Green, lighter beneath than above.

This was given me by my Friend Captain *Iſaac Worth*, who brought it alive from the *Eaſt-Indies*. I believe it hath not been figur'd. Mr. *Petiver* has figur'd a Lizard all over ſcaled with large pointed Scales, which he calls the *Rough ſcaled Cape-Lizard*, *Cat.* 403. He ſays, that when hurt it raiſes up all its Scales, and cries like a Child; he hath not mentioned its Size, but his Figure is about the Bigneſs of mine, except the Tail, which is ſhorter.

The Red and Blue BRASILIAN FINCH.

THE Bird is here figured of its natural Bigneſs: It is ſhaped much like our ſmall Singing Birds, but hath the Tail a little longer in Proportion; the Tail is alſo pointed, having the Middle-Feather longer than thoſe on the Sides, which ſhorten gradually, tho' that is very uncommon in Birds of its Genus. It is a lively, briſk, Singing Bird, having a very pretty Note.

The Bill is ſhaped like a Goldfinch's, of a very fine Red, or Scarlet-Colour: The Feathers round the upper Part of the Bill, and the Sides of the Head, all round the Eyes for a good Breadth, are of a fine Purple, or Bloſſom-Colour. The Eyes are of a dark Colour, but the Eyelids, or Skin round the Eyes, are of a fine Scarlet-Colour; between the Bill and Eye is a duſky Line. The Throat, immediately beneath the Bill, is Black; the Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Covert-Feathers of the Wings, Breaſt and Belly, as far as the Thighs, are of a dark, duſky, red Colour; the Quills of the Wings are of a blackiſh or duſky Colour; the lower Part of the Back, the Belly about the Vent, and the Covert-Feathers, both above and beneath the Tail, are of a very fine blue Colour, which mixes and ſoftens into the Reddiſh on the Back and Belly. The Tail is Black, the Middle-Feather pretty long, the Side-Feathers gradually become ſhorter. The Legs and Feet are like thoſe of other ſmall Birds of this Claſs; of a darkiſh Fleſh-Colour.

This rare, curious and undeſcribed Bird, was the Property of Mrs. *Scrafton*, in *Buckler's-Bury*, *London*. My curious and worthy Friend, Dr. *Monro*, Sen. directed me to take a Draught of it. It came from *Braſil*, where it is a ſcarce Bird, and much valued.

The FLYING SQUIRREL.

THIS curious little Beaſt is here drawn of its natural Bigneſs. It was drowſy and inactive all the Day, but when the Evening came on it was very lively, leaping (or flying very nimbly) from Place to Place in its Cage. The upper Side of it, from Noſe to Tail-end, was of a browniſh Colour, like that of a wild Rabbet: The Noſe was ſhort and whitiſh round it; the Eyes were large, Black, and ſtanding far out of the Head; it had a white Mark above each Eye; the under Side of the Head, Neck, the Belly and Inſides of the Legs, were White; the upper Side was parted from the under by looſe Skins, which ran along its Sides, and ſpread themſelves between the fore and hinder Legs, when they are ſtretched out in leaping. Theſe Skins aſſiſt the Animal to ſkim along a great Way; the Tail alſo was broad and flat like a Feather, and becomes thereby a farther Aſſiſtance in its Flight. It had a blackiſh Stripe on each Side, juſt above the Edge of the Skin, or Fin that runs along its Sides: It had four Toes on each Foot forwards, with the Rudiment of another Toe; the hinder Feet have each five diſtinct Toes. The Ears were ſhort and roundiſh, the Fleſh appearing through the Thinneſs of the Hair, as it did likewiſe about the Noſe, and on the Feet.

Mr. *Cateſby* has figur'd a Flying Squirrel, which I take to be of a different Species, it being all over of a Dun or Aſh-Colour; he ſays, they leap or fly about fourſcore Yards. See his *Hiſtory of Carolina*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 76, 77. They are brought to us from ſeveral Parts of *North America*, and have of late been diſcovered in *Poland*. *James Theobald*, Eſq; of *Surry ſtreet*, has the above deſcribed now living.

The

The crowned AFRICAN CRANE.

IT is a tall and ſtately Bird; when it walks with the Head raiſed, it ſeems to be more than a Yard in Height. The Leg, from the Knee to the Bottom of the Heel, is nine Inches long; from the Point of the Bill to the Feathers on the Forehead, is two Inches and three Quarters; from its Point to the Corner of the Mouth, three Inches and three Quarters.

The firſt Bird, which ſtands forwards on the Plate, hath its Bill ſhort for a Crane. The Bill is ſtraight and ſharp-pointed, of a duſky or dark-aſh-Colour; the Noſtrils are placed diſtant from the Head; the Eyes are placed over the Angles of the Mouth, and have their Irides of a Pearl-Colour; the Forehead is very round and prominent, and cover'd with black Feathers like Velvet; behind each Eye it hath a pearly-colour'd, hard, bare Skin, in the form of a Sheep's Kidney, which riſes a little, and is tinctured on its upper and lower Part with Red. The black Feathers on the Head paſs all round theſe Spots. From the Top of the Head there ſhoots out a Tuft of longiſh Feathers, or rather ſtiff Briſtles, of a flattiſh Make, wreathed or twiſted, of a dirty Orange-Colour, each of them being thinly beſet on its Sides with light-colour'd Hairs, and a ſmall Tuft of blackiſh Feathers at their Ends. Theſe Briſtles ſpread themſelves very gracefully, in form of a Globe, and ſeem bigger than the Head itſelf. Under the Throat it hath a great red Skin, or Wattle, like the Domeſtick-Cock, but ſingle; this is ſometimes ſwelled out with Wind, by Means of a hoarſe, diſagreeable Note or Sound, which the Bird utters. The Neck, and whole Body above and beneath, are of a pleaſant, light-bluiſh Aſh-Colour; the Feathers are long, ſoft and narrow on the Neck; they are broader on the Back, but long and pointed. The Tail is Black, and the Feathers are pretty equal in Length. The greater Quills of the Wings are Black; the inner Quills are of a dirty Red, and fall over the Rump when the Wings are cloſed; all the Coverts of the Wings within and without are White, except thoſe that fall over the black Quills, (and hide them) which are of a pale, duſky Yellow. The Legs are bare of Feathers pretty high above the Knees; the Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a dark-blackiſh Aſh-Colour. The hinder Bird (which I take to be the Hen) differs from the firſt, in having the Space on its Cheek Red for the lower half, and White above, and in having a very ſmall, almoſt imperceptible red Gill on its Throat, and in being Black on the Neck and Body, where the firſt is Aſh-colour'd; in other Reſpects they are alike.

The firſt of theſe Birds I drew at Sir *Hans Sloane*'s, the other at Sir *Charles Wager*'s. The Academy of *Paris* have deſcribed it ſomething different from the above; they found two Subjects, which they had in Hand, both Hens; they call it the *Royal Bird*, and think it is not the *Grus Balearica*, as has been ſuppoſed. See *Memoires de l' Academie Royale, Depuis* 1666, *Juſqu'à* 1699. *Tome* III. *troiſieme Partie*, *P.* 199. See alſo *Willughby*'s *Ornithology*, *P.* 275. *Petiver* calls it *Grus Capenſis fuſca*, *Capite aureo galeato*, *Tab.* 76. *N.* 9. *Barlow* calls it the *Japan Peacock*. *Viſſcher* calls it *Struthio ex China*. In *Aſtley*'s Collection of Voyages, I find this Bird mentioned by ſeveral Authors there collected, which proves it to be a *Crane* of the Rivers *Gambia* and *Senega*. See *Aſtley*'s *Voyages*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 723. He calls the Figure of it, in the Plate facing *P.* 721, the *Whidah Crown Bird*. This Bird hath eſcaped Mr. *Albin*'s Notice. It is the *Pavo Marinus* of *Cluſius*. See his *Exot. Lib.* V. *Cap.* 11. *N. Robert* has figur'd it, and calls it *Pavo, ſive Cauda Chinenſis*.

The

The Black-bill'd WHISTLING DUCK.

IT is ſomething ſmaller than a common Tame Duck, and longer legged in Proportion than other Ducks generally are.

The Bill is like that of a common Duck, pectinated on its Edges, a little hooked at the Point, and of a black or dusky Colour; the Eyes are of a Hazel-Colour. The Head on its Sides is of a brown Colour; the Top of the Head is Black, the Feathers being long, and pointing backwards in form of a Creſt; the Hinder-part of the Neck is of a dusky Colour; the under Sides of the Head, Throat and Neck, are White; the Neck is ſpotted with ſmall black Spots; the Back, and upper Sides of the Wings are Brown; the greater Quills are dark Brown, approaching to Black; the Covert-Feathers of the Wings have each of them a black Spot in their Middles. The Feathers of the Tail are Black, as are the Rump, and the Feathers that cover the Tail above; the Tail-Feathers are not of equal Length, the Tail being a little pointed in the Middle. The Breaſt or Craw, is of a bright-reddiſh Brown, ſpotted with Black, and its lower Part has a little Mixture of White; the whole Belly is White, having a large Mixture of Black on the Sides, and a very little down its Middle-part. The Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are White, with round black Spots. The Legs are longer than what is common in the Duck-Kind; they are bare of Feathers a little above the Knees. The three forward Toes are all webbed together; it hath alſo a lateral Web on the Inſide of each of its inner Toes; the Legs and Feet are covered with Scales of a Lead-Colour; the Hinder-Toe is placed ſo high as hardly to touch the Ground; the Claws are Black.

This Bird was the Property of Sir *Charles Wager*, at whoſe Houſe, on *Parſon's-Green*, I made a Draught of it. I was informed it came from the *Weſt-Indies*, where it is called a *Whiſtling-Duck*. Sir *Hans Sloane* ſays, in his *Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 324, they make a whiſtling Noiſe, from whence they have their Name, and that it very uſually pearches on Trees, and is common in that Iſland.

The

The Whistling Duck from Jamaica September 1743 by George Edwards

194

The Red-bill'd WHISTLING DUCK.

THIS Bird is ſomething leſs than a common Duck, having the Neck and Legs longer in Proportion; this poſſibly may be the Male, and the laſt deſcribed the Female of the ſame Species, but I cannot pronounce them to be ſo, becauſe it was at different and diſtant Times I ſaw the two Birds.

The Bill is ſhaped much like that of the laſt deſcribed: It is of a pleaſant red Colour, Yellowiſh about the Noſtrils, and Black at the Hook or Point of the upper Mandible. The Irides of the Eyes are of a dark Haſel-Colour; the Sides of the Head, all round the Eyes, and the under Side or Throat, are of a lightiſh Aſh-Colour; the Crown and Hinder-part of the Head are Black; the Neck, Breaſt and Back, are of a dull Red, or Brick-Colour, light on the Breaſt, and darker on the Back; the greater Quills of the Wings are Black, as are thoſe of the Baſtard Wing, which cover their Bottoms; the Inner-Quills that fall on the Back or Rump, are of a dark Brick-colour'd Red; the firſt and ſecond Rows of Coverts, next above the Quills are White, and form a large white Spot in the Middle of the Wing; next above the White is a Plat of bright Orange-Colour; above which the ſmall Feathers on the Ridge and Joint of the Wing are Black, which Black paſſes along the Ridge of the Wing, down the Side of the Belly to the Quills. The whole Belly and Thighs are Black; but where the Red on the Breaſt, and the Black on the Belly unite, theſe blended Colours form a duſky Aſh-Colour. The Covert-Feathers beneath the Tail are whitiſh, ſpotted with ſmall black Marks, tending the Lengthway of the Feathers; the Tail is Black, and a little pointed; the Rump and Covert-Feathers on the upper Side of the Tail are alſo Black. The Legs are bare of Feathers a little above the Knees; the Toes are webbed as in other Ducks, the inner Toes having lateral Webs on their Inſides; the Legs and Feet are of a Fleſh-Colour; the Claws are Black.

This Bird I drew at Sir *Charles Wager*'s Houſe, on *Parſon's-Green*. It was brought from the *Weſt-Indies* by the Name of the *Whiſtling-Duck*. Both this and the laſt deſcribed when diſturbed made a Whiſtling Noiſe: Whether this, or that be the *Whiſtling Duck* mentioned in Sir *Hans Sloane*'s *Hiſtory of Jamaica*, I cannot tell, becauſe there is no Account of its Colours in what is ſaid of it; but I rather believe the firſt is meant, becauſe the Figure in *Vol.* II. *Tab.* 272, of that Hiſtory, is repreſented with a ſpotted Belly, which this laſt deſcribed Bird hath not.

The little LION-MONKEY.

THIS extraordinary Animal is here figur'd of its natural Size, as near as it could be taken, while it was playing its Monkey Tricks about its Lady's Chamber: It is a Female, and one of the ſmalleſt Species of Monkeys.

The Fore-part of the Head, or what is call'd the Face in Monkeys, is covered with a black Skin; the Ears are alſo Black; the Face is very thinly beſet with ſhort white Hairs, which gives it a little Greyneſs; theſe white Hairs are ſomething thicker on the Borders of the Face, and form a lightiſh Ring all round it. The Eyes are Black, ſhewing no other Colour; the Hair on the Head is White, long, and ſpreading over the Shoulders like the Hair of a Man. The Shoulders, and the greateſt Part of the Back, are covered, with longiſh, looſe, ſhagged Hair, of a brown Colour; the lower Part of the Back or Rump, gradually becomes of a bright-brown, or Orange-Colour; one half of the Tail next the Body, is alſo cover'd with longiſh Orange-colour'd Hair, the remaining half of the Tail gradually becomes Black, and continues ſo to its Tip. The Throat is Black, and without Hair; the Breaſt, Belly, and all the Legs and Feet, are cover'd with ſhort white Hair; it hath five Toes on each Foot, before and behind, all arm'd with ſharp Claws, like thoſe of Squirrels; the Inſides of the Paws are black Skin, the Skin is alſo Black all the Body over, and under the white Hair on the Belly. What is very wonderful in this little Animal is, that it hath a ſoft, whiſtling Note, ſomething reſembling the Singing of a Canary-Bird: It is very briſk and nimble, and has all the Curioſity and comical Actions of the greater Monkeys. When it prances about a Room on all its four Legs, and plays its Tail over its Back, it has very much the Air of a little Lion, and appears ſometimes as figur'd in Little on the Ground-Work of the Print.

I was informed by the Right Honourable the Counteſs of *Suffolk* (in whoſe Poſſeſſion the above deſcribed Animal is) that it was brought from *La Vera Cruz*, in *New-Spain*. By the above Lady's Permiſſion, I made a Draught of it for the late *Duke of Richmond*, and by his Grace's Leave I have publiſhed this Figure. In a Voyage down the River of *Amazons*, by Mr. *de la Condamine*, of the *Academy of Sciences of Paris*, I find a Monkey deſcribed very much like the above, except that he gives it ſharp Ears. After ſpeaking of the larger Monkeys, he ſays, " and ſome again as ſmall as Rats; I " ſpeak not of thoſe known under the Name of *Sapajous*, but of others yet leſs, and " difficult to be tamed, whoſe Hair is long and bright, generally of a Cheſnut-Co- " lour, and ſometimes ſpotted with a Sort of Yellow; their Tails are twice as long " as their Bodies; their Heads ſmall and ſquare, their Ears ſharp and prominent, " like thoſe of Dogs and Cats, and not like other Apes or Monkeys, whom they " reſemble very little, having more the Air and Look of a little Lion: They are " called *Pinches* at *Maynas*, and *Tamarius* at *Cayenne*." See the Abridgment of the above Voyage in *Engliſh*, *P.* 83. If this deſcribed by Mr. *de la Condamine* be not the ſame with mine, it muſt be a Species near of Kin to it.

The

The little Lyon Monkey from la Vera Cruz in New spain natural bignes

A little black Monkey Brought from the W. Indies by the Honourable Commodore Fitzroy Lee. in the year 1747 Drawn from life natural Size Geo Edwards

The Little BLACK MONKEY.

THIS Monkey is here repreſented of its natural Size, and is one of the leaſt Species I have met with: Its Bite, through its Smallneſs, was no more offenſive than a Pinch from a Sparrow's Bill; it was very lively and full of Action, as moſt of the Monkey-Kind are.

Its Eyes were of a Haſel-Colour, the Face of a dark Fleſh, the Noſe hardly riſing at all, the upper Lip, ſlit like a Hare's Lip, the Teeth very ſmall, like thoſe of other Monkeys, which nearly approach to human Teeth. The Ears were large in Proportion, of a ſquariſh Figure, of a blackiſh Fleſh-Colour, and very thinly beſet with ſhort Hairs. The Hair on the Head formed a Peak on the Forehead; the Face had little or no Hair on it; the Head, whole Body and Tail, were covered with ſoft black Hair, rather rough and ſhaggy, than of a ſmooth Surface; the Hair on the lower Part of the Back ſeemed to ſtand erect, and had a Mixture in it of Golden, or Yellow-colour'd Hairs. The Tail is at leaſt twice the Length of the Body; the Paws (both fore and hind) are cover'd with ſhort, ſleek, yellowiſh Orange-colour'd Hairs. It had five Toes on each Foot; its Nails or Claws were not flat as in the greater Monkeys, but ſharp and hooked, like thoſe of Squirrels, though not ſo long; the Fore Paws were not ſo Human-like as in ſome Monkeys, though it would hold any Thing in a ſingle Hand, which a Squirrel will not do.

The above rare, and, I believe, undeſcribed Monkey, was brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, by the Honourable Commodore *Fitzroy Lee*, *Anno* 1747, and preſented by him to the Right Honourable the *Counteſs Dowager of Litchfield*, by whoſe Permiſſion I made a Draught of it from Life: It was a Female.

Finding an Account of a very extraordinary Monkey, in a Voyage through the Inland Parts of *South-America*, down the River of the *Amazons*, by Monſieur *de la Condamine*, of the *Royal Academy of Paris*, I thought proper to reprint it here. See the Abridgment in *Engliſh*, publiſhed at *London*, *Anno* 1747, *P.* 83. "The "Governor of *Para* preſented me with a Monkey, which was the only one of its "Kind ever ſeen in the Country; the Hairs of its Body being as bright as Silver, and "of the Colour of the fineſt fair Treſſes, whilſt its Tail was of a ſhining Cheſnut, "inclining to Black: It had ſtill another Singularity yet more remarkable; its Ears, "Sides of the Face, and Noſe, were of ſuch a lively Red, that one could ſcarce be in-"duced to believe it to be its Natural Colour. I kept it a Year, and it was yet living, "when I was writing this, almoſt in Sight of the Coaſt of *France*, where I pleaſed "myſelf with the Thought of bringing it alive: But in Spite of the continual Precau-"tions I took to preſerve it from the Cold, the Severity of the Weather killed it." This Gentleman was treating of little Monkeys when he mention'd this, though he has not told us the Size of it.

The MAUCAUCO.

THIS Animal is about the Bigneſs of a middling ſized Cat, but the Body and Limbs are of a ſlenderer and longer Make; it hath a very long Tail, at leaſt double the Length of its Body: It is long ſnouted, the Head reſembling very much that of a Fox; it has ſmall ſharp Teeth before, by which it ſeems to be capable of knawing. That I drew my Figure from was a Male.

The Eyes have pretty broad Irides of a bright Haſel-Colour; the Face and Ears are White; the Noſe for a good Depth is Black; each Eye is alſo encompaſſed with a broad Space of Black; about the Noſe, and on the Sides of the Head and Eyebrows, are long ſtiffiſh Hairs, like the Smellers in Cats. The Head on its Crown and Hinder-part is cover'd with dark Aſh-colour'd Hair, longer than the Hair on the Face; the Back and Sides are of a redder Aſh-Colour, but not ſo Dark as the Head; the Outſides of the Legs are alſo of a light Aſh-Colour, not ſo Red as the Back; the upper Sides of the Paws are Whitiſh; the bare Skin on their Inſides is Black; the Fore Paws (or Hands) are like thoſe of Men, or Monkies, having the Thumb very diſtinct, and flat Nails; the hinder Paws are remarkable for having the Thumb, or great Toe very broad; the Nails of the hinder Feet tend more to Points than thoſe forwards. All its under Side and the Inſides of the Limbs are covered with white Hair. The Hair of the whole Body is very ſoft and delicate to the Touch, rather ſtanding erect like the Pile of Velvet, than lying down ſleek. It has, pretty high on the Breaſt, two ſmall Nipples, placed as they are in the Monkey-Kind; its Tail is long, and pretty well covered with Fur, marked alternately with broad Rings of Black and White; when it ſleeps it reclines its Noſe to its Belly, and draws in its Paws cloſe, in a ſitting Poſture, and brings its long Tail over its Head: When it plays it uſes a Sort of Galloping, with its Tail raiſed over its Back, as expreſſed in the ſmall Figure. See the Profile of its Head alſo expreſſed.

This rare Animal was brought from the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, by my Friend Capt. *Iſaac Worth*, *Anno* 1748, who touched there in his Return from *India*. I kept it alive at my Houſe for ſome Time; it was a very innocent, harmleſs Creature, having nothing of the Cunning or Malice of the Monkey-Kind, though it has much of its Shape, and Manner of ſitting. It differs from them principally in having a ſharp Snout, and the Face covered with Hair; the Genitals are alſo different, being hardly viſible, as in Cats. I take it to be of a Genus diſtinct from the Monkey. I find a Species of it different from the above deſcribed. See Mr. *Petiver*'s Works, *Tab.* 17, where the Figure ſeems to agree with mine, only it has longer Wool or Hairs, and no Rings on its Tail. He ſays, "the Wool of this is Brown, ſoft and curled like "that of a Lamb: It has ſeveral Properties of a Squirrel, ſitting often upright when "it eats, which generally is done by its *Inciſores*, and reflecting its buſhy Tail. "It was brought alive from the Iſland *Joanna*." His Delineation was taken by that celebrated Anatomiſt, Mr. *William Cooper*. I have ſeen alſo preſerved in Spirits in the *Muſeum* of Sir *Hans Sloane*, another Species of this Genus, not bigger than a Squirrel.

MACACVS LEST.

Geo Edwards

The BARBARIAN SQUIRREL.

MY Repreſentation is of the Bigneſs of Life, which is nearly the ſame with that of our common Squirrel in *England:* It differs principally from the common Sort, in being of another Colour, and in having ſhorter Ears, which lie cloſe to the Head.

The Head and the Body, on the upper Side, Legs, Feet and Tail, are all of an Aſh-Colour, a little inclining to Red, which is darker on the upper Side of the Head and Back, and lighter on the Legs, Feet, and under Side of the Head. The Eyes are pretty dark, but the Hair all round them is White. The Belly is covered with white Hair; on each Side of the Body it has two Stripes, or Bars of White, or Cream-Colour, paſſing along from its Shoulders to the hinder Legs, which Variety adds a great Beauty to its Colour. The Tail is buſhy, like thoſe of our Squirrels; each ſingle Hair in the Tail is varied with light and dark Aſh-Colour, which Colours fall ſo regularly with the Lights and Darks beſide each other in the ſingle Hairs, as to form regular Plats of Dark and Light in the Tail, better to be underſtood by the Figure than by Words. The forward Feet have each of them four diſtinct Toes with black Claws, within which is an Appearance, or Rudiment of a Toe, but no Claw; the hinder Feet have each of them five diſtinct Toes with Claws. The Skin, and the Bottoms of the Hair, all over, are of a blackiſh Colour, even in thoſe Parts which have the Hair outwardly White.

This Squirrel was brought from *Santa Cruz* (on the Weſtern Coaſt of *Barbary*, bordering on the *Atlantick Ocean*) and preſented to me alive by my Friend Captain *John Dobſon*, of *Rotherhithe*, *London*. Whether it lives in Trees, or hath its Habitation in the Earth, I cannot ſay, but am inclin'd to think it a Species of the Ground-Squirrel; for when it was let looſe about the Houſe, it was not inclin'd to climb up as our Squirrels are, but would hide itſelf, and lie in any Cloth, or ſoft Thing that lay on the Floor, where it would ſleep. I find a Figure and Deſcription of this Animal, in a *Hiſtory of Four-footed Beaſts, Serpents and Inſects*, collected and publiſhed at *London*, *Anno* 1658, by *John Rowland*, M. D. He calls it the *Getulian*, or *Barbarian Squirrel*, deſcribed and figur'd by Dr. *Cay:* But as his Figure is ſmall and deficient in expreſſing the true Shape and Air of the Creature, I have here given his Figure as he generally ſat when cracking of Nuts, or feeding on any dry Food.

The INDIAN ICHNEUMON.

THIS Animal ſeemed to me to be of the Size of a *Ferret*, or *Pole-Cat:* It was about three Quarters of a Yard, or twenty-ſeven Inches long; the Tail from a thick Baſe ended in a Point like that of a Lizard.

It had a pretty ſharp Noſe, covered with ſhort Hairs of a reddiſh-brown Colour; the Eyes were bright and ſparkling, like a Ferret's, having ſomething of a Flame-Colour in them; the Ears were ſmall and round, thinly cover'd with Hair, ſo as to ſhew the Colour of the Fleſh; the Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Sides and Tail, were cover'd with pretty long, ſtiffiſh Hairs, each Hair being partly Brown, and partly of a dusky Colour, ſo that the whole Body ſeemed to be a mixed Colour. The Throat and Belly had the Hairs ſomething ſhorter and ſofter, of a browniſh, or Clay-Colour, without any Mixture. The Legs were ſhort, and of a dusky, or black Colour; it had five Toes on each Foot, with black Claws.

I ſaw this curious Animal at Mr. *Bradbury*'s, Apothecary, in *Southampton Buildings*, *Holborn*, whither I was directed to go to draw it, by Dr. *Wilmot*, Phyſician in Ordinary to his Majeſty. Mr. *Bradbury* was ſo very obliging, as to order it to be catched, and brought into a ſmall Room, where I might obſerve all its Actions. Sometimes it crept with its Belly to the Ground, and ſtretched itſelf out ſo long that it ſeemed to reſemble a Serpent moving without Feet; at other Times it raiſed its Head, and appeared to walk on its Legs, ſhortening its Body a little; it would alſo ſit very upright on its hinder Legs, and look about it, and when anger'd would ſet up its Briſtles in a ſurpriſing Manner. This was brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*; it was let run looſe about the Houſe, and I was told, had clear'd it of Rats and Mice. Some few Years ago I ſaw an *Ichneumon*, brought from *Ægypt*, which, I believe, exceeded this more than double in its Bulk, for I meaſured it, and found it to be forty-two Inches long, whereas the above deſcribed was but twenty-ſeven Inches. In Shape and Colour they were pretty near alike: All the Difference I found was, that the *Ægyptian* had a ſmall Tuft of Hairs at the End of the Tail; (See Letter A in the Plate) the Tail of the *Indian* ended in a Point. I cannot find a tolerable Figure of the *Ichneumon* given by any who have mention'd it, for which Reaſon I have endeavoured to exhibit one more correct. I ſhall omit all the fictitious Stories told of this Animal, and the Crocodile. I take the *Indian* to be a Species diſtinct from the *Ægyptian*, for the above deſcribed was full grown, though it was ſo much ſmaller than the *Ægyptian*.

The

199

The Little INDIAN BUFFALO.

THIS Beaſt is about the Bigneſs of an *Engliſh* Calf of ſix Months old, and ſhaped pretty much like our *Engliſh* Bull, excepting that it hath very ſhort Horns, and a Bunch or Riſing on its Back between the Shoulders. I think it appears alſo to have the Legs ſomething ſlenderer, though not longer than thoſe of our Cattle. They are uſed in the *Eaſt-Indies* for drawing their Coaches, inſtead of Horſes.

The Noſe is pretty broad and flat, (bare of Hair, and moiſt on its Outſide) in which the Noſtrils are placed; the Lips (or Muzzle) have ſome looſe ſtaring Hairs; the Hair on the Sides of the Noſe is Whitiſh; the Circles round the Pupils of the Eyes are of a Hazel-Colour; the Eyes are placed in longiſh Plats of Black; the Horns are Dusky and ſmall, appearing but little above the frizzled Hair on the Top of the Head; the Ears appear much larger and longer than the Horns, and are of a Fleſh-Colour within Side, where they have no Hair. It is cover'd with pretty ſhort ſleek Hair all over; the Head, Neck, Back, Tail and Sides, are of a bluiſh Aſh-Colour; the looſe Skin on the Neck is White; the Belly is ſo thinly cover'd with lightiſh Hair as to ſhow the Fleſh-Colour; there paſſes a white Line above the black Spot that ſurrounds the Eye, and a light browniſh Line on the under Side of the ſame Spot. The Legs are of a light Colour, (becoming gradually White near the Feet) ſpotted and marked with Black, as expreſſed in the Figure; the Tuft at the End of the Tail is Black; the Hoofs are formed like thoſe of our Cattle, and are of a dusky-brown Colour.

I ſaw one of theſe *Buffalo*'s, kept ſome Time Grazing in the *Artillery-Ground, London*, and obſerving a Picture after Nature of the ſame Animal, which agreed exactly with it, in the Houſe of Sir *Hans Sloane*, at *Chelſea*, I contented myſelf with engraving a Plate from the Picture, for I could not have made a better from Nature. Sir *Hans* told me his Picture was an Original from Nature, done by Order of the late Sir *Joſiah Child*, of *Wanſtead* in *Eſſex*, Bart. The Creature was a Preſent to Sir *Joſiah*, from the *Eaſt-Indies*. The Picture was afterwards given to Sir *Hans Sloane*, by Mrs. *Caſſandra Willughby*, afterwards Dutcheſs of *Chandois*. It is one of their Domeſtick Cattle in *India*. I have often heard Sir *Hans Sloane* ſay, that of the Shin-Bones of this *Buffalo* burnt, or half calcined, are made what in the *Eaſt-Indies* are commonly called *Serpentine Stones*, being pretended to be taken out of the Heads of the Serpents, called *Cobras de Cabelo*; to which they attribute a wonderful Property of extracting the Poiſon, if applied to the Wound, and that being waſhed in Milk and dried, they are again fit for Uſe.

The

Three ſmall BATS.

THE upper Figure is a Bat from *Jamaica:* It differs from thoſe in *England*, in having a ſmall Flap on the Noſe, and in wanting a Tail, a Web or Skin filling up the Space between the hinder Legs. This Figure ſhows the Belly upwards. The middle Figure is the ſhort-eared *Engliſh* Bat, with the Back upwards. The lower Figure is the long-ear'd, or double-ear'd *Engliſh* Bat, with its Belly upwards, the better to ſhow the double Ears. They are all three reduced from their natural Size, juſt half, or by a Scale of twelve ſuppoſed Inches divided on ſix Standard ones.

The upper Figure is principally remarkable for the Flap on its Noſe, which when newly taken out of Spirits was pliable, (by which Means I think I have diſcovered its Uſe) and would cover the Noſtrils, and fix its Point into a Notch in the under Lip, by which it locked up the Noſe and Mouth. This I take to be a Contrivance to prevent the Tranſpiration of its Juices in its torpid or ſleeping State, in the rainy Seaſons of hot Countries, or the rigid Seaſons of colder Climates; for this Genus are, I believe, all Sleepers at certain Times. It hath no Tail, in which it differs from thoſe found with us.

The middle Figure is the ſhort-ear'd *Engliſh* Bat: It differs from the upper in wanting the Flap on the Noſe, and in having a Tail. The Colours in the three Sorts are pretty much the ſame, *viz.* their Heads and Bodies are covered with ſhort Fur, or Hair, like that of Mice, of a lightiſh Mouſe, or Dun-Colour beneath, and a little more of a reddiſh Brown on their upper Sides. The Bones that extend the Wings, if examined, are really no other than the forward Legs, extended far beyond the uſual Length in other Quadrupedes, and webbed together like the Feet in Water-Fowl, ſo that a Bat is no more of Kin to Birds, than Water-Fowl are to Fiſhes. The ſmall Toe, and the four larger, are diſtinct in what is called the Wing; the little Toe is ſhort, with a Claw, in order to fix itſelf to any Place, and crawl along; theſe Toes are webbed with an exceeding fine, thin, ſoft Membrane, which alſo fills up the Spaces on its Sides between the Wings and hinder Legs, and again between the hinder Legs and Tail, as the Figures beſt expreſs. The hinder Feet in all of them are like thoſe of Mice; they have ſmall ſharp Teeth, rather like thoſe of Cats than Mice; the Webs in all of them are of a Dark, duſky Colour, above and beneath; but the Bones of the Legs and Wings that extend the Membrane are covered beneath with a Duſky, Fleſh-colour'd Skin.

The lower Figure hath exceeding long Ears, with ſhorter ones within them, which ſeem to be contrived to ſhut the Ears in its ſleeping State, for the ſame Purpoſe as the Flap cloſing the Mouth in the upper Figure; this alſo differs from the two Uppermoſt, in having little Hollows at the Points of the Wings, as expreſſed by the Figure.

The Uppermoſt was brought from *Jamaica*, by Mr. *Harpur*, Surgeon, late of *Plaſtow* in *Eſſex:* The other two I procured alive at *London*. Sir *Hans Sloane* mentions a Bat in *Jamaica* agreeing with our common Bats. See his *Hiſtory of Jamaica*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 330, and alſo a Bat with an Ear-like Proceſs over its Snout, which is, I ſuppoſe, the ſame with PISO's *Veſpertilio cornutus*, and the firſt deſcrib'd above. M. *de la Condamine* in his Voyage down the *River of Amazons*, ſays, the Bats which ſuck the Blood of Horſes, Mules, and even Men, when they don't ſecure themſelves from them, are a Nuſance common to moſt of the hot Countries in *America*, and ſome of them are of a monſtrous Bigneſs: At *Borja*, and in divers other Places, they have deſtroyed the great Cattle which the Miſſionaries had introduced there, and which began to multiply in thoſe Parts. *Dampier*, in his Voyage round the World, ſays, in the Iſland of *Mindanao*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, there are Bats as big as Kites. Near the laſt mentioned Iſland lies the *Iſle of Bats*. *Dampier* ſays, this Iſland was the Habitation of an incredible Number of great Bats, with Bodies as big as Ducks, or large Fowl, and with vaſt Wings; for he ſaw at *Mindanao* one of this Sort, and judged that the Wings ſtretched out in Length could not be leſs than ſeven or eight Feet from Tip to Tip, for it was much more than any of them could fathom with their Arms extended to the utmoſt. See a farther Account of Bats, Page 180 of this Work.

The

Geo Edwards 1743

The large Green and ſpotted LIZARD.

IT is here repreſented of its natural Bigneſs: I met with it alive, in the Poſſeſſion of a Perſon whoſe Name I have forgot, who ſtaid in *London* only for a little while, but gave me Liberty to make a Draught of it, and told me it was brought from *Jamaica*.

The Head, all the Legs, Sides, and under Part of the Body, are of a fine green Colour; the Top of the Head is cover'd with broad Scales; the Sides, and under Part of the Head, with ſmaller Scales; it has a Kind of Necklace under its Throat, expreſſed in the Figure. It extends a Black forked Tongue from its Mouth; the Ear-hole is pretty far behind the Eye, which is of a black Colour. The upper Side, from Head to Tail excluſive, is of a dark-brown, or dusky Colour, cover'd with very ſmall Scales like Studs, variegated with yellowiſh Lines, croſſing each other, and forming an irregular Kind of Net-Work, as repreſented on each Side, from the fore Legs to the Hinder; it is marked with fine Blue oval Spots, each Spot being ſurrounded with a dusky or black Colour; the Tail is cover'd with longiſh Scales, which run round it in regular Rows to its End, all of a dark Brown, with a greeniſh Caſt. The Belly hath broad tranſverſe Scales running acroſs it; it hath five Toes on each Foot, with ſmall ſharp Nails; the hinder Feet ſeem to have a Thumb and four diſtinct Fingers.

Mr. *Petiver* in his Works has, I believe, figur'd this ſame Lizard. See his 92d *Plate*, *Fig.* 1. He having drawn it with the Back upwards, it doth not ſhow the Spots on the Sides, which however he has mentioned. He ſays, his is from *Gibraltar*, and calls it a *Gibraltar Lizard*, finely embroidered on the Back with brown Nets, and yellowiſh Specks, with bluiſh Spots on the Sides. This beautiful Creature, he ſays, was preſented to him alive, and lived above three Months after it was brought over, without any Food, and died in the Winter. Though Mr. *Petiver* has not mentioned the Head and other Parts being Green, as I have deſcribed them, I ſuppoſe he omitted that as a Thing common to many Lizards, and wrote only what he found to be extraordinary in this. I take his and mine to be of the ſame Species and Country, though he and I have been differently informed as to the Native Place. What is brought to us by Ships that have been on trading Voyages, is often ſaid to be of the Country from whence the Ship came laſt.

The Butterfly here figur'd, only to give an Action to the Lizard, is found on Currant Buſhes in *England*: The Body is of a Gold-Colour with black Spots; the Wings are of a Cream-Colour, with many black Spots and Streaks; the upper Wings have each a tranſverſe Bar of Gold-Colour croſs their Middles, between two Rows of black Spots.

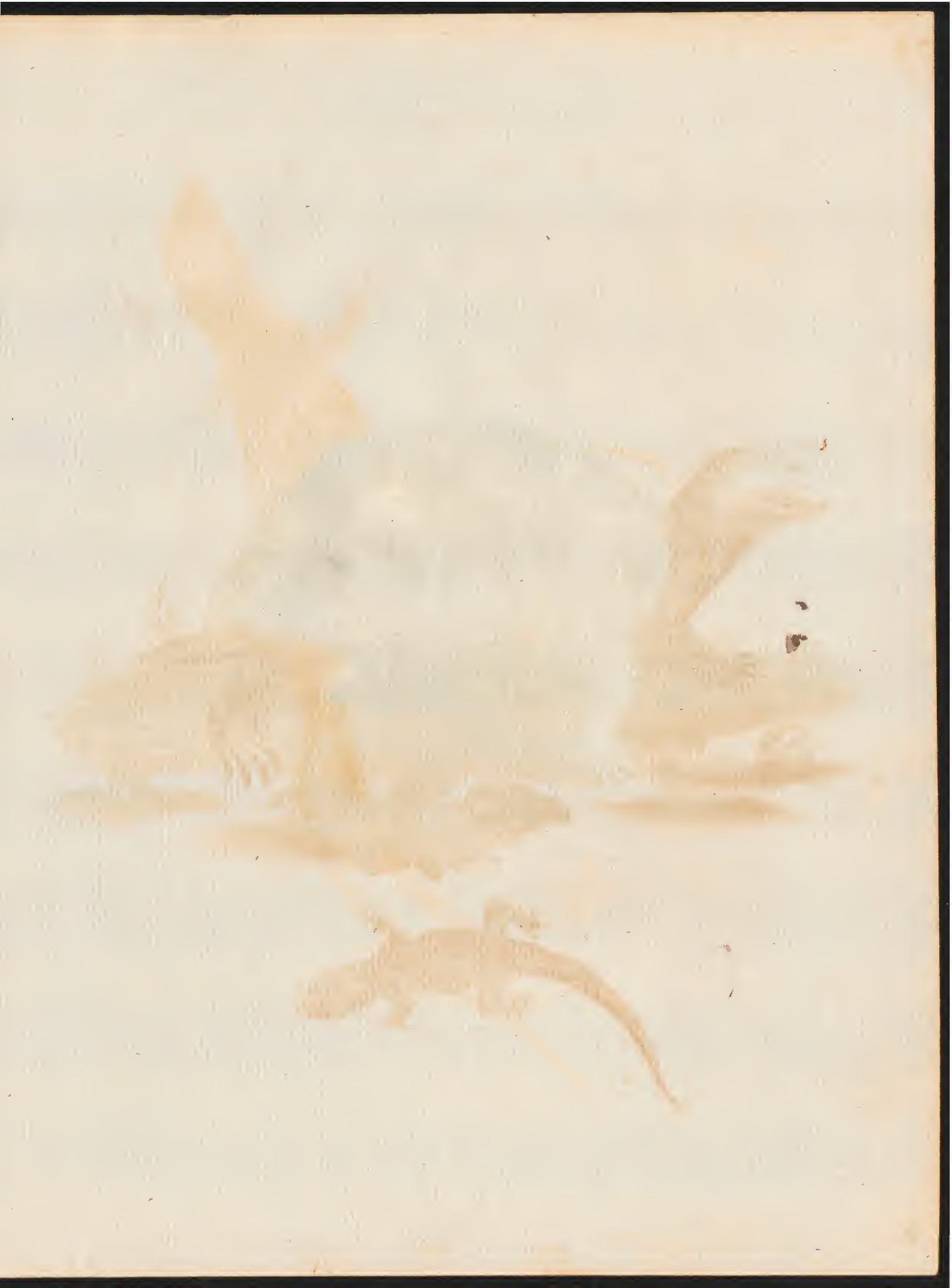
The Great SPOTTED LIZARD, *with a forked Tail.*

THE Figure here given ſhews its natural Bigneſs. It was brought from *Jamaica*, together with its Eggs and young Ones, ſome breaking out from the Eggs, and others beginning to attain the Colour of the old One. The Eggs are firſt White, of the Shape and Size expreſſed in the Figure; they grow Brown before the Young are perfect in them, which Young are ſeen wrapped up like young Birds, with the Yolk hanging to their Navels. I found one Egg with the young One breaking from it backwards, as expreſſed in the Figure: The Young come forth of a brown Colour, but when a little grown they are Greeniſh.

The Tongue is forked as in other Lizards; the Top of the Head is covered with broad Scales, of a whitiſh Aſh-Colour; the Sides of the Head, the Neck, Sides of the Body, Legs and Feet, are all of an Aſh-Colour, or Greyiſh; the Eyes are Black; the Mouth is ſlit beyond the Eyes; the under Chap is Reddiſh; the Ears are open Holes. It hath on each Shoulder two black Spots; in the Middle of the Back it hath a green Mark its whole Length, broadeſt on the Rump, and ending in a Point between the Shoulders. The Sides are ſpotted with oval Spots of Blue, as are the outer Sides of the hinder Legs; the Belly, and Part of the under Side of the Tail, are checquered with Squares of a fine Blue, parted with a darker Blue or Black. The Tail, ſo far as it is ſingle, is Blue on its upper Side, but the Parts of both Tails, from the Joining to their Ends, are of a browniſh Aſh-Colour. The Feet have each of them five Toes, with ſmall Nails or Claws. I believe it is not either natural or monſtrous in this Animal to have two Tails, but that a new Tail ſucceeds the old One when it chances to be trod on, or to receive any other Injury, by which the old Tail mortifies or dries up; for in the Subject before us, the upper Tail, which I ſuppoſe to be the old and dried Tail, was ſhoved up out of its Place, and the new Tail kept its lineal Direction with the Body of the Animal.

This Lizard is very well figur'd (with a ſingle Tail) in Sir *Hans Sloane*'s *Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 333. *Tab.* 273, *Fig.* 3. *Lacertus major cinereus maculatus.* Sir *Hans* ſays, it is very common about old Walls. Since I made my Drawing of the above deſcribed, I ſaw a Lizard of this very Species three times as big as my Subject, which had alſo a forked Tail, but the Parting was farther from the Body in the thin Part of the Tail. This laſt is in the Collection of my Friend Mr. *Peter Colinſon.* Dr. *Cromwell Mortimer*, *Secretary of the Royal Society*, obliged me with the above deſcribed, together with its Eggs and young Ones.

The



The AFRICAN LAND-TORTOISE.

THE Figure repreſents it of its natural Bigneſs: I had the Male and Female of this Species; they lived two Years with me, in the Garden of the *College of Phyſicians, London.* In the warm Months they copulated by Leaping, in the common Way of moſt four-footed Animals. I was in Hopes of propagating the Species, but could never ſee any of their Eggs in the Places where they ſcraped Holes.

The Iris of the Eye was of a reddiſh Haſel-Colour; the Lips were hard, like the Bill of a Bird; the Head was cover'd with Scales of a yellowiſh Colour; the Neck, hinder Legs and Tail, were covered with a flexible Skin of a dirty Fleſh-Colour, that they might be the more pliable to be put forth and drawn into the Shell. The Fore-Legs were cover'd with yellow Scales on their Outſides, which are partly expoſed when the Legs are drawn in. The Shell is round, and pretty much riſing on its upper Side, and flat underneath; it is divided into many Compartments, or ſeparate Scales, which have Furrows or Creaſes all round them, leſſening one within another to the middle Part of each Scale. The Shell is of a yellowiſh Colour, clouded and ſpotted with large and ſmall irregular Spots of Duſky or Black; the Vent is in the Tail itſelf, which the Female turns up in Coition, and the Male turns his Tail inward under it, which brings the Vents of each to touch. It hath five Claws on each Foot forwards, and four on each of the hinder Feet. When they apprehend Danger, they draw the Head, Tail and Legs into the Shell, ſo that they cannot be eaſily hurt.

This Tortoiſe was ſent to me from *Santa-Cruz* in *Weſt Barbary*, by my late Friend Mr. *Thomas Rawlings*, Merchant, who died there [*Anno* 1748] after ſome Years Settlement in that Country.

The ſmall ſpotted GREY LIZARD.

ITS natural Bigneſs is expreſs'd by the Figure: It is rather covered with a rough Skin than with Scales; it is all over of an Aſh, or greyiſh Colour; the Skin is a little rough or warty; it is ſpotted on its upper Side with ſmall duſky Spots; on the Belly with larger; and had ſome Rings of the ſame duſky Colour round its Tail. It hath five Toes on each of its Feet; the Toes are all of equal Length, contrary to what they are in other Lizards. I take it to be a Species of that Genus of moiſt Lizards, which we in *England* call *Efts*, which are commonly found in wettiſh Places, and under Stones. This was brought from *Turkey*, and given to my worthy Friend, Dr. *John Fothergill*, of the *College of Phyſicians, London*, who obliged me with a Sight of it. It is near of Kin to *Petiver*'s ſmall *Carolina Salamander*. See his *Catalogue*, Fig. 535. It is of the Bigneſs, and near the Shape of the above deſcribed, but differs principally in having larger and more diſtinct Spots; the Colour of it is not mentioned.

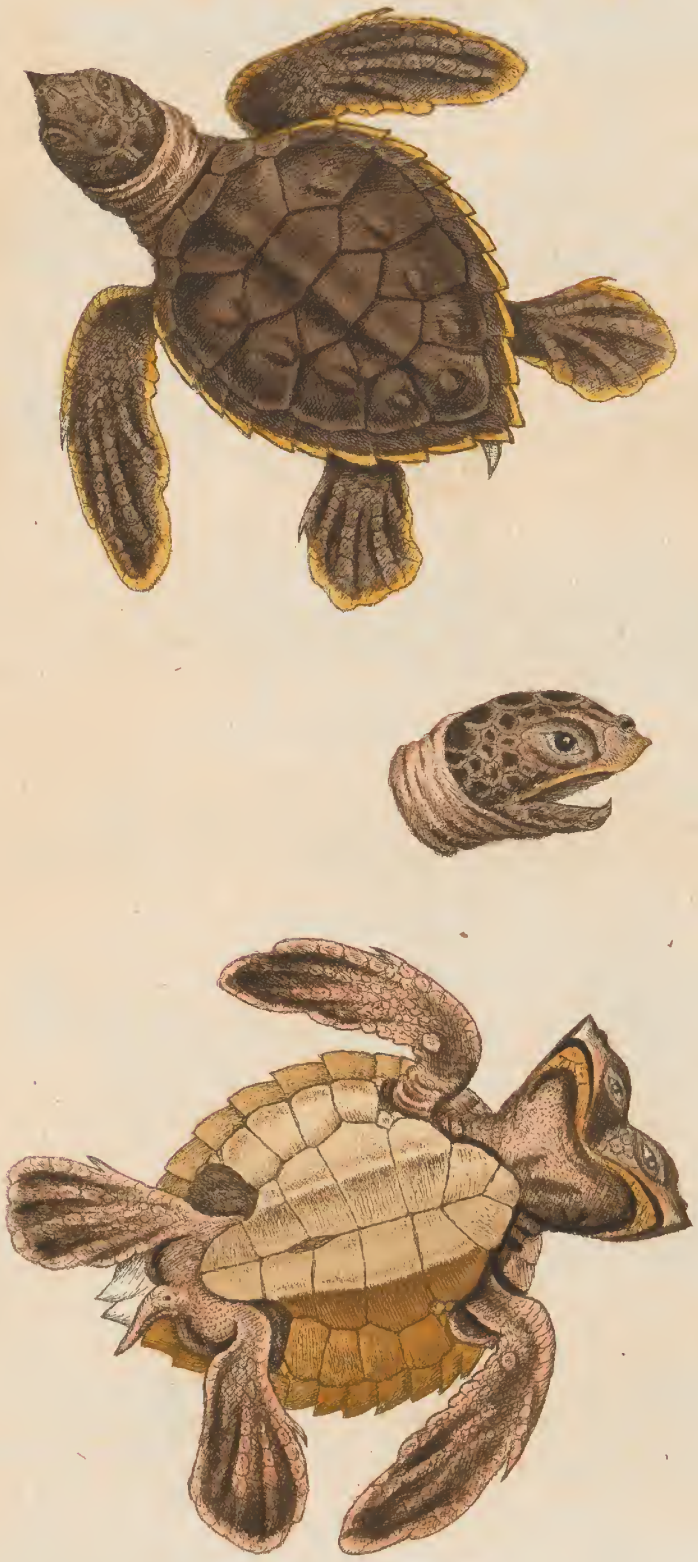
The LAND-TORTOISE *from* Carolina.

THE Figure ſhews its natural Bigneſs: It differs from the *African* Land-Tortoiſe laſt deſcribed, in having no Tail; tho' it ſeems to have the Rudiment of a Tail, at the Extremity whereof the Vent is placed, which in theſe Animals is ſingle as in Birds; it differs alſo from the former in having the lower Side of the Shell in two Parts, divided acroſs the Middle of the Belly, and joined to the upper Shell on the Sides by a tough, tho' flexible Skin; by which Means it can (when it draws in its Head and Legs) cloſe or ſhut up its Shell as firmly as that of an Oyſter. The Shell of the before deſcribed is fixed, and cannot be ſhut, but on contracting its Head and Legs the Spaces are filled up, and defended by its horny Noſe and Legs forwards, and the Heels of the hinder Legs, which are alſo ſcaly.

The Head is covered with a hard or ſhelly Covering, of a dark-brown Colour on the Top; on the Sides and Throat it is Yellow, with ſmall black or duſky Spots. Its Noſtrils are near together a little above the End of its Beak; the Eyes are of a yellowiſh Colour: The Neck is covered with a looſe Skin, of a dark-purpliſh Fleſh-Colour, which partly covers the Head when it is not fully extended; the hinder Legs and Parts about the Vent are covered with Skin of the ſame dull Fleſh-Colour as the Neck; the Fore-Legs and Feet are cover'd with yellow hard Scales; it hath five Toes on each Foot forwards, and four on each of the hinder Feet, all armed with pretty ſtrong Claws of a duſky Colour. The Shell above is pretty riſing and round, divided into ſeparate Scales, of the horny Subſtance called *Tortoiſe-Shell*; each Scale is engraven as it were with Rings round its Extremities, which leſſen inwards to its Center; the Shell above is of a duſky-brown Colour, with yellowiſh Spots of various Forms; underneath it is flattiſh, and of a yellow Colour, with black Clouds and Spots.

Theſe ſmall Tortoiſes are generally call'd *Turapins* by the *Engliſh* reſiding in *America*: This was brought from *South Carolina*, and preſented to me alive by my Friend Mr. *Alexander Light*, whom I have mention'd in the former Part of this Work. I formerly was of Opinion that only hot and temperate Climates produced the Land-Tortoiſe, but I am informed, that there is a Species of the Tortoiſe found in *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, about ſome of the *Engliſh* Settlements. I ſaw in the Hands of my obliging Friend Mr. *Iſham*, a Tobacco Box ſet in Silver, having the upper Shell of a Tortoiſe for its Cover, and the under Shell for a Bottom: The upper was riſing, and the under flattiſh, both of a light-yellowiſh Horn-Colour, without Spots, and I think about the Size of the above-deſcribed. Mr. *Iſham* aſſur'd me, he brought the Shell from *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, and that it was the natural Produce of that Country.

The



The SEA-TORTOISE.

THE Sea-Tortoiſe is commonly call'd by our Sea-Captains *Turtle*, of which there are three Sorts generally known and eaten by *Europeans*, tho' not all eſteemed equally good. The green Turtle is eſteemed the beſt Food, the Hawk-billed the next in Goodneſs, the Loggerhead the worſt of the three Sorts, and ſeldom eaten. All theſe Sorts grow to a very large Size. The Subjects here figur'd on the Plate are of their natural Bigneſs, juſt when they break forth from the Egg: The upper Figure is in its natural State; the middle Figure repreſents the Head Sideways; the lower Figure is of one that happened to be a Monſter, having two Heads.

The Noſe is ſharp-pointed, juſt above which the Noſtri's are placed near together, and ſeem to riſe a little from the Head: The Mouth is ſlit beyond the Eyes; the under Chap has a Hook or Tooth at its End, which is received into the Upper when the Mouth is ſhut. See the Figure of the Head Sideways. The Head is cover'd with Scales, of a duſky or blackiſh Colour on the Crown, and a little ſpotted with Duſky on a Cream-Colour under the Eyes; the Neck is cover'd with a looſe pliable Skin of a purpliſh Fleſh-Colour; the Legs near the Body, the Tail, and all the Parts on the under Side (which are not hid by the Shell) are alſo cover'd with a Skin of the ſame Colour. See the lower Figure. The Shell on the upper Side hath thirteen principal large Scales or Parts, which are encompaſſed by twenty-five ſmall ones, that on the outer Circumference are toothed, or like the Edge of a Saw, as both Figures expreſs: They are all of a dark or blackiſh brown Colour, except the Edges of the leſſer Scales on their outer Sides, which are Yellow: The Side Scales on the Back have each of them a Riſing in its Middle: The under Side hath a Sort of Breaſt-Plate of Shell, a little hollow in the Middle, which is joined to the Sides by other Scales or Parts of the Shell; the whole Shell beneath is of a reddiſh-yellow Colour; the dark Spot in the Shield is the Navel; the Scales are ſo exactly divided in the Figures, which were wrote on the Plate directly from Nature, that they need not be enumerated. The Feet (which have Toes and Nails in the Land-Tortoiſe) are flat and broad in this, and may rather be called Fins; tho' if they are ſtrictly examined, they have the Bones of the Toes running through them, but they are fixed and extended with a ſcaly Skin, ſo as not to be ſpread wider, or contracted; they are covered above and beneath with Scales Duſky or Blackiſh on their upper Sides, except a little Yellow round their Borders; on their under Sides they are more Yellow, being only clouded with a duſky Colour at their Ends. On each Foot one of the Toes ſeems to be a little detached, with a ſmall Claw on it. It hath a ſmall Tail extending juſt beyond the Shell. The Shells both of the Land and Water-Kind are fixed on a very ſtrong bony Subſtance, and will part from it by putting Fire under the Hollow of the bony Covering when it is taken off. It has a remarkable Wart on the Inſide of each of the forward Fins about the Joint.

Theſe are in the Collection of Dr. *Mead*, Phyſician in Ordinary to the King. I take the Subject before us to be the Hawk-Bill Turtle, from the Sharpneſs of its Beak, but cannot be certain, I not having ſeen the ſeveral Sorts to make the proper Diſtinction. Sir *Hans Sloane* has given us the Manner of taking Turtle, and their Uſe in the *Weſt-Indies*; but their Figures and particular Deſcriptions are omitted. See his *Hiſtory of Jamaica*, Vol. II. P. 331, 332. Mr. *Cateſby* has figur'd the three Sorts above-mentioned. See his *Natural Hiſtory of Carolina*, Vol. II. P. 38, 39, 40. but as none of his are any Thing like mine, I cannot determine its particular Species from him.

The Double-headed SNAKE

IS drawn here of its natural Bigneſs. I did not propoſe at firſt in this *Natural Hiſtory* to exhibit Monſters, but our preſent Subject (conſidered even with a ſingle Head) may be looked on as a natural Production of a Species little or not at all known to us.

It had two very diſtinct Heads, joined together at the *Crania*. See Letter B. The Heads were not in an horizontal Poſition when the Snake lay on its Belly, but inclined to each other on their under Sides, leaving an Opening for the Throat to come in between the two Heads underneath, as is expreſſed at A. I found, by opening the Mouths, that each of them had a forked Tongue, and the Teeth were ſeen in each Mouth. It was not of the Viper-Kind, there being no Appearance of Tuſks or Fangs. The Tops of the Heads were cover'd with broad flattiſh Scales: The Neck was ſlender; the Body increaſed gradually to near half its Length, then decreaſed to the Tail, which ended in a Point. The upper Side, for the whole Length, was covered with ſmall Scales, falling one over another; the Belly was cover'd with ſingle Scales running acroſs it, in the Form of half Rings. It was all over of a yellowiſh Colour, without any Spots or Variation. Since I drew this, a Perſon brought a common *Engliſh* Snake to me, which had two Heads quite ſeparate from each other, the Necks parting about an Inch from the Heads.

The above deſcribed came from the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, and was ſaid to be taken out of an Egg of the Size of a ſmall Pullet's Egg, by a Man who found it under Ground as he was digging. It was brought *November* 5, 1747, to the *Royal Society*, where it was examined: I afterwards procur'd it to make a Drawing: It ſeems to me to be of the ſame Species with the Yellow Snake deſcribed and figur'd in Sir *Hans Sloane*'s *Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica*, Vol. II. P. 335. Tab. 274.

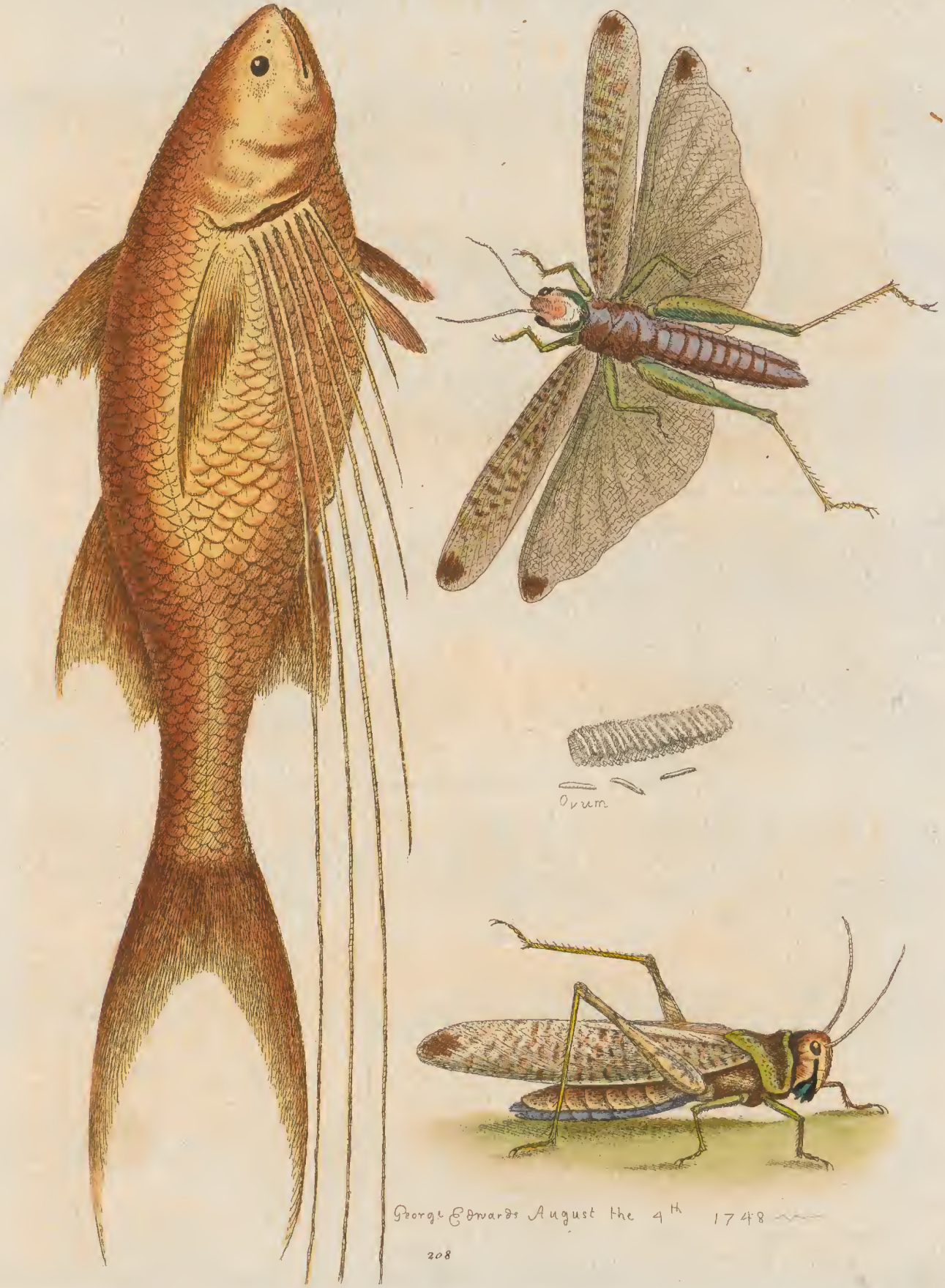
The BLACK BUTTERFLIES.

I SUPPOSE theſe two Butterflies to be Male and Female; the Bodies and Ground-work of the Wings in both are of a very black Velvet-like Colour on their upper Sides, and a more ruſty Black beneath; the biggeſt Fly has a large irregular white Spot on each of the upper or longer Wings; on the under Wings it has ſeven fine, red, longiſh Spots on each; beſides ſix little Half-Moons of red between the Points of the Scalloping of the Wings, it hath alſo four ſmall red Spots on the Body. The leſſer Fly hath acroſs each of the upper Wings a Cloud of broken Spots of a yellowiſh Colour; the lower Wings have longiſh Spots of Red, much like thoſe in the larger Fly, but the ſmall Half-Moons between the Scallops are White.

I take theſe to be ſcarce Flies; I have not ſeen them in any Collections; they were given to me by the late Mr. *William Goupy*, Fan-Maker in the *Strand*, *London*, who told me he received them from the *Weſt Indies*; they are drawn of the exact Size of Nature, as are all the Inſects deſcribed in this Work.

The

...tail Double headed Snake from the Island of Barbados —— George Edwards ...



George Edwards August the 4th 1748

The MANGO-FISH.

THE natural Bigneſs of the Fiſh is truly ſhewn by the Figure. It is remarkable for having four Noſtrils, two on each Side of its Noſe: It is a pretty thick Fiſh from Side to Side, in Proportion to its Depth from Back to Belly.

It is all over of an Orange, or Golden-Colour, reſembling in that Particular what is called the Gold-Fiſh, brought to us of late Years alive from *China*. It is of a very handſome Make, full bodied forwards, and tapering off towards the Tail: From the under Sides of the Gills on each Side, ſhoot forth ſeven ſtiff Subſtances like Hairs, the uppermoſt of which is ſixteen Inches long, from which they gradually ſhorten to two Inches, which is the Length of the ſhorteſt: Above theſe, on each Side, juſt at the Angle of the Gills, it has a pretty long ſharp Fin: It hath alſo another Pair of Fins on the Beginning of the Belly juſt below the Gills. On the Belly beyond the Vent it hath a ſingle Fin; on the Back it hath two ſingle Fins, the one near the Head in the thick Part of the Fiſh, the other farther back, where it grows ſmaller. See their Shapes in the Figure. The Tail is more forked than is common in other Fiſhes. It hath a firm hard Scaling all over the Body, whoſe Size and Shape are expreſſed by the Figure. A fine oblique Line paſſes over its Scales on each Side from Head to Tail. The Fins and Tail are of a darker Yellowiſh, or Orange-Colour, than the Reſt of the Body.

This Fiſh was brought from *Bengal* with other Rarities to Dr. *Mead*, who obliged me with a Sight of it. I believe it is call'd a *Mango-Fiſh*, becauſe it is of the Colour that Fruit bears when ripe; for on my examining *Dampier*'s Voyage round the World, *P.* 391, when he is ſpeaking of the *Indian* Fruits, he ſays, the Mango is of a yellowiſh Colour when ripe. Whether this be a Salt or Freſh-Water-Fiſh, I cannot determine, tho' I judge it to be the latter. Not having ſtudied the Claſſing of Fiſhes, I leave it to the Knowing that Way to determine for themſelves. I take it to be abſolutely a Nondeſcript.

The Great Brown LOCUST.

ON the fourth Day of *Auguſt*, 1748, vaſt Numbers of the great browniſh ſpotted Locuſts ſettled in all Parts of the City of *London*, and in moſt Parts of the Kingdom of *England*; which much ſurprized the Inhabitants, as no ſuch Event was remembered to have happened before by the Generality of the People. The largeſt of them little exceeded the Figures here repreſented, which were directly engraved on the Plate from the Life, of their natural Bigneſs. They have Horns about an Inch long; their Shape is very much like our common little Graſshopper; the Head and Horns are of a browniſh Colour, Blue about the Mouth, and the Inſide of the greater Legs; the Shield that covers the Back is Greeniſh: The upper Side of the *Abdomen* is Brown ſpotted with Black; the under Side of the Body is Purple; the ſix Legs are Browniſh, having duſky Spots, and a Tincture of Green; the upper Wings are Brown, with ſmall duſky Spots, and a larger Spot at their Tips; the under Wings are more tranſparent, and of a light Brown tinctur'd with Green, and a Cloud or dark Spot at their Tips. Sir *Hans Sloane* calls it *Locuſta maxima cinereo purpurea Maculis brunis*, *Hiſt. Nat. Jamaica*, *Vol.* II. *P.* 29. *Dampier* in his Voyage round the World, ſays, they are eaten in Countries where they abound. Dr. *Shaw* has largely treated of this Species in his Account of *Barbary*, &c. This is the deſtroying Locuſt that appears in Clouds, and ſpreads itſelf at Times, to the Terror of the Inhabitants of the warmer Climates of *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*. See a Knot of its Eggs expreſſed in the Plate, as they were taken out of Earth laid at the Bottom of a Glaſs wherein ſome of theſe Locuſts were kept.

The

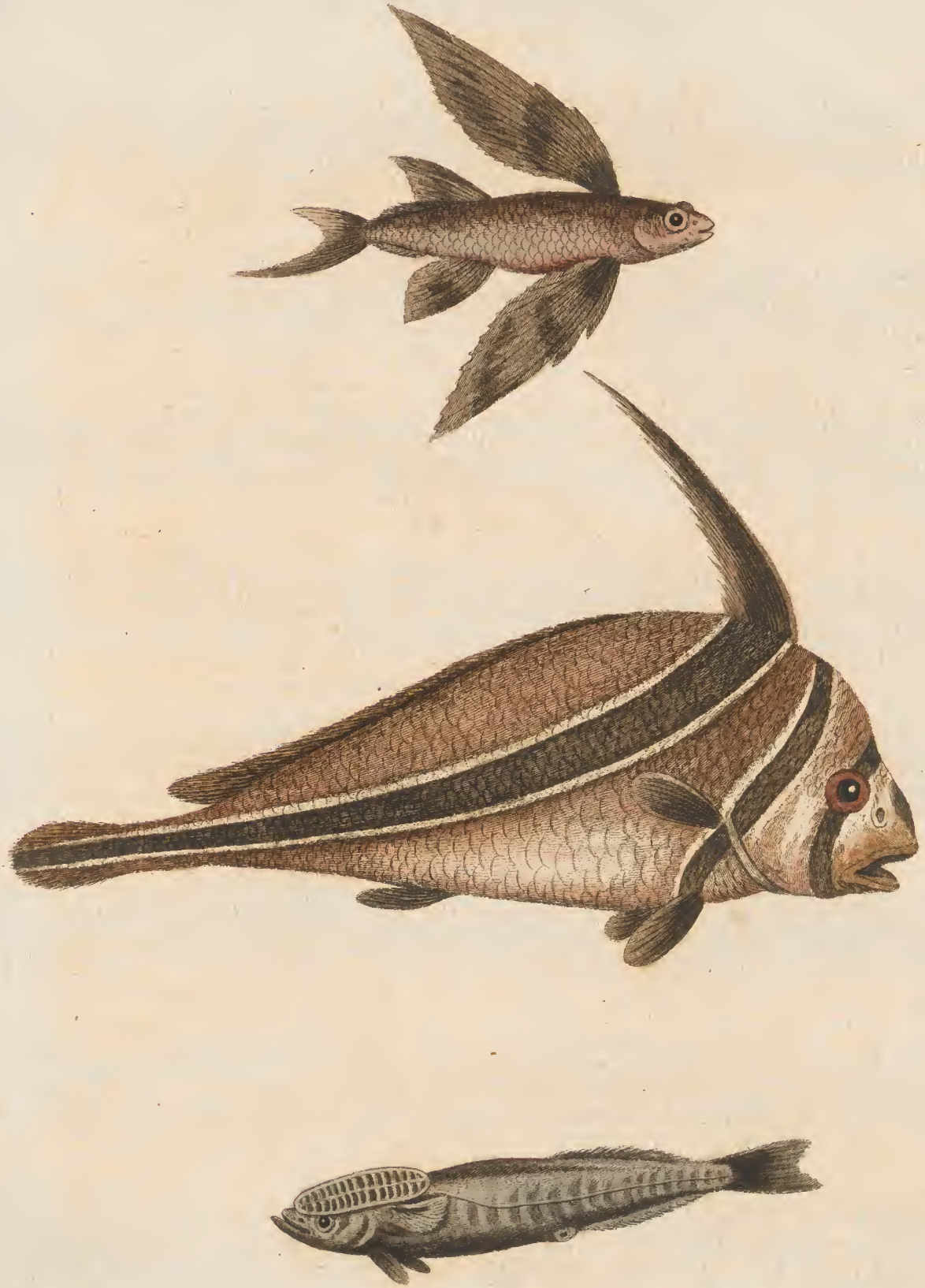
The GOLD-FISH *from* China.

OUT of a great Number of theſe Fiſhes, which were variouſly coloured and variegated, I have choſen the four Subjects repreſented here of their natural Bigneſs, tho' there are ſome larger, and others a good deal leſs. The largeſt I have met with meaſur'd eight Inches in Length, and near three Inches in Depth over the thickeſt Part of its Body: This had no Fin on its Back. I have obſerved many of the ſmall ones alſo to be without Fins on their Back.

Theſe Fiſhes are ſhaped pretty much like the Carp, of which Genus I take them to be a Species: Their Noſtrils riſe out of their Heads like the Ends of little Pipes. All that I have ſeen had three Pair, or ſix Fins, on their under Sides: On the upper Sides ſome are without, and others have them in various Forms, as repreſented in theſe Figures: Some of them have ſingle Tails, and others have them double, and joined together on the upper Edge, as the third Figure from the Top ſhews. The upper Figure is Blue on the Back, and Back-Fin; the Reſt of the Fiſh is of a Gold-Colour: Theſe Colours break into each other on its Sides; the Tail is dark Brown. The ſecond Fiſh is all over of a Gold-Colour, except a black Spot on the Head. The third Fiſh hath its upper Side, double Tail, and lower Fins of a Gold-Colour; the Belly of a Silver; which two Colours mix confuſedly on its Sides: It has ſome black Spots on its Fins and Tail. The Lowermoſt, or fourth Fiſh, hath its upper Side Duſky, and its Under of a Silver-Colour, which ſoften into each other on its Sides; its Fins and Tail are Duſky.

His Grace the late Duke of *Richmond* had a large *Chineſe* earthen Veſſel full of theſe Fiſh, brought alive to *England*. I drew ſome of them for his Grace, who permitted me to make Draughts for myſelf, with Leave to make them Publick. The firſt Account of theſe Fiſhes being brought to *England* may be ſeen in *Petiver*'s Works, publiſhed about *Anno* 1691. See his *Catalogue*, 186, *Piſcis Chin. Caudâ argenteâ*, *Plate* 78, *Fig.* 6. and *Catalogue* 187, *Piſcis Chin. Caudâ aureâ*, *Plate* 78, *Fig.* 7. They were not generally known in *England* till the Year 1728, when a large Number of them were brought over in the *Houghton Indiaman*, Captain *Philip Worth*, Commander, and preſented by him and *Manning Lethieullier*, Eſq; to Sir *Matthew Decker*: Since which Time they have been propagated in Ponds by ſeveral curious Gentlemen, in the Neighbourhood of *London*. They may be eſteemed a Domeſtick Fiſh; they vary infinitely in their Colours and Marks, as do all Domeſtick Animals; they have been propagated and greatly increaſed in the Iſland of St. *Helena*; from whence they are now brought by all our *India* Ships that touch there. They keep them in ſmall Ponds and Baſons in *China*, for the Amuſement of the Ladies, and other curious Perſons. Thoſe propagated with us are generally of a deader Colour than what are brought from *China*, or St. *Helena*. In a few Years it is probable, we ſhall have them in our Rivers. The laſt Author that has mention'd this Fiſh is *Linneus*. See his *Fauna Suecica*, publiſhed at *Leyden*, 1746. See his Figure of it, *Tab.* 2. *Fig.* 331. which is like it, but ſeems fore-ſhorten'd, which makes it appear thick and ſhort. He calls it *Cyprinus Pinna Ani duplici, Caudæ trifurca, exoticus Piſcis aureus Chinenſium.*

The



The RIBBAND-FISH.

THE Middle Figure on the Plate ſhews the natural Size of this Fiſh. The upper Figure is the common flying Fiſh, and the Bottom-Figure is the ſucking Fiſh, which two laſt were drawn of the Size of Nature, from ſmall Fiſhes, and are figur'd here to fill up the Plate; the Middle Fiſh only being a Nondeſcript.

The Middle Fiſh is pretty ſtraight along its Belly, and riſing on the Beginning of the Back, which is very thin, and forms an Edge along its Ridge; it is broader towards the Belly, tho' much compreſſed Sideways; it is Brown on the Back, and of a lightiſh Colour on the Belly, which when living, I believe, was of a Silver-Colour. It hath a Fin on each Side of the Head, and a Pair of Fins beneath them, between the Head and Belly; it hath a ſingle Fin on the lower Part of the Belly near the Vent; it hath a long ſharp Fin riſing from the higheſt Part of the Back, and behind that a narrow Fin running the whole Length of the Ridge of the Back towards the Tail. The Fins and Tail are of a duſky Colour. It hath a reddiſh Circle round the Eye, and a black Spot between the Noſtrils: It hath alſo a broad black Liſt running round the Head, and paſſing through the Eyes; it hath two other black or duſky Liſts bordered with White, the firſt paſſing a little obliquely below the Head, the other from the long Fin on the Back, quite through the Tail, which makes the Fiſh appear as if it were bound with Ribbands.

This Fiſh was ſent from the *Caribbee* Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies* to *James Theobald*, Eſq; F. R. S. who obliged me with a Sight of it. I muſt leave the Curious to range it in its proper Claſs.

The upper Figure is the flying Fiſh, deſcribed and figur'd already by a great Number of Voyagers and Natural Hiſtorians, yet I find no Figures ſo near Nature as I could wiſh to ſee them, therefore I have endeavoured to make an Improvement. The Body for Shape and Colour pretty much reſembles that of an Herring; the Eyes are larger in Proportion, and more riſing; it hath two Pair of Wings, the greater Pair a little behind the Gills, and the leſſer about the Region of the Vent: The Figure expreſſes their preciſe Shape; they are of a thin finny Subſtance, variegated with dark duſky Spots on a light cinereous Ground. Near the Tail it has a narrow Fin on its Back, and another on its under Side, of an Aſh-Colour; the Tail is Aſh-colour'd and forked; the lower Part of the Fork much the longeſt, which others have not obſerved, tho' I have found it ſo in all I have examin'd. *Petiver* on *Plate* 30. *Fig.* 2. hath given us an unknown Flying-Fiſh, of which he ſays, "this wonderful Fiſh is Red throughout; all its Fleſh will, in one Night, by hanging up, diſſolve into a florid red Liquor, which they uſe in Staining, and is very laſting: It is a Span and a half long, and hath Wharts inſtead of Scales." He calls it, *Hirundo luzon. venenata ruberrima Bangol dicta.*

The lower Fiſh is the *Sucking-Fiſh*. It faſtens itſelf to the Sides of larger Fiſhes, by that flat Part on the Crown of the Head, and I believe that Part is form'd for progreſſive Motion, as in Snails, the Mouth being ſo formed as to touch the Sides of the Fiſh to which it faſtens, by which Means, I ſuppoſe, it feeds on the ſlimy Subſtance it finds on the Skins of the greater Fiſhes. It ſeems to be without Scales: It is all over of a dark Aſh-Colour; it has a Line along each Side, two Pair of Fins near the Head, a ſingle Fin on the Back near the Tail, and one of equal Length on the under Side behind the Vent: It hath ſome tranſverſe Furrows on its Sides. *Petiver* has figur'd a different Species of this Genus, found in the *Philippine* Iſlands. See *Pl.* 44. *Fig.* 12. of his Works.

A

Brief and General Idea of DRAWING, and PAINTING in WATER-COLOURS: Intended for the Amuſement of the Curious, rather than for the Inſtruction of Artiſts.

AS the greateſt Number of the preſent Edition of this Work will be delivered ſtained, or waſhed in their natural Colours, and as the Drawings in General are quite new Deſigns, with ſome little Decorations added on the Ground-Work, in order to ſet off the Figures which are the Subject-Matter of the Work; I think it will not be improper to give my Thoughts on Deſign and Colouring, in brief and general Terms. I ſhall not meddle with Perſpective: Yet, it may not be improper to hint, that Perſons who are unacquainted with it can be no Proficients in Drawing, as is manifeſt from the Works of ſome Painters of no ſmall Fame, in whoſe Works a Mathematical Eye diſcovers very groſs Abſurdities. We have many good Authors of our own, as well as Tranſlations from other Languages, on the Subject of Perſpective; from which any one may eaſily gain a general Conception of the Art, and by a little Labour become a Maſter of it.

Perſpective is principally neceſſary in regular Buildings, where many ſtraight Lines run through the various Parts of them, of which all that are parallel muſt meet in one Point. In other Subjects a thorough Knowledge of Perſpective is not ſo abſolutely neceſſary, yet a due Regard for it is always to be had, as in Landſcapes, to diminiſh every Thing according to its ſuppoſed Diſtance from the Eye; for, by making the diſtant Figures the leaſt, and drawing them in finer or fainter Lines than you do thoſe that come forwards in your Picture, they naturally ſeem to be more diſtant; and when you come to finiſh ſuch Picture, your extream diſtant Objects ſhould appear ſo faint, or ſo obſcure, as not to be diſcovered to be of any preciſe Form or Colour; for ſo it is in natural Objects far diſtant from our Sight. As Objects draw nearer, they may be made a little more expreſſive; and ſo on, more and more, till you come to the neareſt Objects of all in the Fore-Ground of the Picture, which ſhould be finiſhed with great Strength, and brighter Colouring: For it muſt always be conſidered, that ſuch Objects as have really in themſelves a very bright Colouring, if they are removed to a little Diſtance from the Eye, will looſe (by the Interpoſition of the Air) ſome of their Luſtre; and by being farther removed they will looſe more of it, till they appear, as it were, Colourleſs: For, if

if ſeveral Men, cloathed in ſeveral very different and glaring Colours, be placed on a diſtant Mountain's Edge, juſt within the utmoſt Reach of the Eye, we may diſcover theſe Men as Objects diſtinct from each other, but without any other Colour than what is cauſed by ſeeing them through a great Space of greyiſh Air; ſo that very diſtant Objects, may properly be ſaid, to have neither Light, Shadow nor Colour. Any common Obſerver may perceive, when he commands an extenſive Proſpect, where there are Ranges of diſtant Hills one behind another, that the moſt diſtant are of a flat, faint, bluiſh Colour, without any lighter or darker Parts, and conſequently without any diſtinct Objects viſible on them; therefore, if you would make a Picture appear like Nature, your greateſt Diſtances muſt be faint. Thoſe Hills that lie a little nearer may ſhew ſome ſmall Diſtinction between Wood-Lands, and the bare Surface of the Ground; on others ſtill nearer we may diſtinguiſh Churches and Villages, till we come nearer ſtill, where particular Houſes, Men and Cattle may be perceived, and ſo on, till we ſee diſtinctly every viſible Object about us.

A Theory of this Sort is abſolutely neceſſary in every Painter who would imitate Nature in almoſt any Reſpect. To run it over again; from a near View to a diſtant Place, let your firſt, or neareſt Objects, have pure and bright Colours, according as the Nature of the Subjects require. Theſe ſhould be finiſhed with great Lights and ſtrong Shadows: Thoſe at a little Diſtance ſhould be ſomething leſs bright in their Ground-Colours, not ſo high in their Lights, or ſo deep in their Shadows; and as they are farther diſtant, they ſhould diminiſh more in the Purity of Colour, as well as in Light and Shadow, till they have neither Light, Shadow, Colour, or diſtinct Form; for all is confuſed and mixed at very great Diſtances. As one goes backwards in a Picture, much Finiſhing is to be ſpared; the Windows of a Houſe are not ſuppoſed to be viſible at ſome Miles Diſtance, though the Houſe in its general Form may be ſeen: As to little Ornaments in Dreſs, they are always to be let alone, if a Figure be at any Diſtance, for we know that the Buttons on a Man's Coat, or a Lady's Trinkets, are inviſible at a little Diſtance.

In ſpeaking of Colours, I ſhall not perplex the Reader, as the common Books on the Subject of Drawing, *&c.* have done; which tell you what to mix together for a Ship, Trees, the Earth, a Brick Houſe, Lyon, Fox, *&c.* for theſe Particulars are trifling and ſuperfluous. The Way to Colour well is, when we are provided with all neceſſary Colours, to conſult the natural Colours of the Objects we would repreſent; then by caſting the Eye over the Colours we have ready prepared, it is very likely we may find ſomething that in many Caſes will ſerve our Turn, pure and unmixed; but if we cannot, let us conſider the Colours in a compound Senſe. We have an Object, for Example, which is Purple; amongſt our Colours we do not find that, but by mixing Red and Blue it is produced. Blue and Yellow, produce Green. Red and Yellow, make an Orange-Colour. Red, Blue and Yellow, make Browns and Cloth-Colours of all Kinds, by varying the Quantities of each; ſo that Red, Blue and Yellow, by a Compound of ſome two of them, produce the fine Colours, *viz.* Purple, Green, and Orange-Colour; and the three primary Colours,

Red,

Red, Blue and Yellow, compounded all together, in different Proportions, produce all the different Degrees of Browns and Cloth-Colours, and a Shadow for White itſelf: For if you take a round Piece of Card-Paper, and divide it into three Parts, by Lines from the Center to the Circumference, and waſh theſe three Parts with the three Primary Colours, ſo that neither of them be too ſtrong for the other, and all of them pretty light, then fix a Pin in the Center, and turn it about ſwiftly, you will find the Colours will be loſt in each other, and the Paper will appear White, though not of ſo pure a White as before it was coloured.

Though all Colours may be compounded from three of the principal Colours, yet as the Colour-Shops produce a long Liſt of Colours, wherein are Variety of Reds, Blues and Yellows, of different Shades and Caſts, as well as Browns of many different Sorts, it will be convenient for thoſe who ſet out in Painting or Colouring, to be furniſhed with all of them, which may ſave ſome Trouble in Compounding.

I ſhall give here a few Hints on the Preparing of Colours, though this Subject has been largely handled already.—Common Reaſon will teach one to reduce all hard Subſtances by grinding them well on a Stone, and after grinding them, to levigate them finely in Water, by pouring them ſeveral Times out of one Veſſel into another, after ſtirring them, and letting the gritty and groſſer Parts ſettle: This not only takes out all the gritty and groſs Particles, but frees many Earthy and Mineral Colours from corroſive Salts, which would have a bad Effect, by making a Work ſpotty, or changing the Colours, as well as attracting Moiſture, which in Time is apt to rot the Canvas or Paper on which they are laid.

There are ſome few Colours which are only Gums; theſe are Gamboge and Sap-Green: They hold themſelves on the Paper without any additional Gum; but all the Mineral, or Earthy Colours, muſt be mixed with a due Proportion of Gum-Arabick, or Senega, to bind them together, and make them ſtick to the Paper. If there be too little Gum, the Colours will rub off if you paſs your Finger over the Paper when dried: If too much, the Colours will ſhine, crack when very dry, and ſometimes peel off. What I ſay muſt always be underſtood of Water-Colours, or Painting and Colouring in Water. Indigo muſt be ground with Gum diſſolved in Water, and, when well ground, dried in ſmall Drops, which will be eaſily reduced again to a Liquid, in fair Water, fit for Uſe. I have diſcovered a Secret relating to purifying Indigo, which may be of Uſe: Make a very ſtrong Lye of Pot-Aſh, then break your Rock-Indigo pretty ſmall, and put it into the Lye, ſo that it be covered: It may ſtand a Month or more. When you pour off the Lye, cover it with boiling Water, ſhifting it every Day till the Water comes from it pretty clear, and it will be purified from all its Filth; for the Lye, and many of the Waters after it, will come from it of the Colour of very ſtrong Brown Beer, while the Blueneſs of the Indigo is not extracted; the Foul-Colour is drawn from the rotten Leaves that are maſhed with the Indigo when it is made up: — It ſhould be thus prepared before the Grinding.

There are two uſeful Colours I have not mention'd, White and Black, which ſome count no Colours at all. I think they may be termed the two Extreams of Colouring, ſince the one is the ſtrongeſt Light we can lay on, and the other the deepeſt Shade. Theſe are ſeldom uſed pure, but are mixed with other Colours. The White (where Colours are laid on in a Body) mixed, in different Proportions, with any other Colour, makes all the Variety of Shades that the two Colours ſo mixed are capable of producing. White may be compounded with any ſimple or compound Colour, to produce different Shades thereof. Black is often mixed (a little of it) in the Shades, where the Object is of a beautiful and Primary Colour, as Red, Blue, or Yellow; for theſe Colours ſhadowed with fine dark Colours of their own Species, would be too glaring, and quite unnatural; ſo that it is neceſſary to allay them with Black, or ſome dull Colour; for if you obſerve Nature itſelf, for Example, a fine red or blue Garment, it will appear exceeding fine in the firſt and ſecond Lights, but if you attentively examine the deep Shades, the Colour is often ſo obſcure than you can call it by no particular Name.

There are two Ways of Painting in Water; one by mixing White with your Colours, and laying on a thick Body; the other is only waſhing your Paper or Vellum with a thin Water tinctured with Colour. The firſt Method, which may more properly be called Painting, is thus performed: When you have a Drawing finiſhed in Out-Lines, you lay in your Colours mixed with White, in ſuch a Medium, as to be about the middle Colour between your higheſt Lights and deepeſt Shadow. You may lay in the whole Piece before you begin to ſhadow and heighten, or lay in and finiſh it in Parts as you think beſt: If you do it in Parts, the Diſtances muſt be done firſt; becauſe the Out-lines of the Parts more forwards, may then be worked over the more diſtant and firſt finiſhed Parts. When you have laid your Ground, the uſual Way is, to ſhadow firſt with the ſame Colours you have laid in, only with leſs White in them, till you come to your deepeſt Shadows, wherein is no White at all; but it is to be remembered, that theſe ſtrong Shadows are required only in the Front-Objects of the Picture, and that the deep Shadows of the fine Colours, muſt be allay'd with Black, or Brown, to give them their natural Obſcurity. When the dark Shadows are finiſhed, you may begin to heighten the Lights, by adding White to the Colours with which you laid in the different Parts of your Picture; obſerving always, that as Objects are little ſhadowed, they muſt be little or nothing heightened when very diſtant; but Front-Figures may be heightened very much: Yet we ſhould avoid uſing pure White in the Heightening of any Object, unleſs it be of a white Colour, or hath a poliſh'd Surface, or be ſome other Body that reflects the Light very ſtrongly.

When all the particular Parts of a Picture are finiſhed ſeparately, the whole is to be carefully ſurvey'd and conſider'd, to ſee that there is Harmony throughout: For, if Diſtances neareſt to the Fore-Ground are too faint, they will ſeem to be farther off than their Perſpective Proportions will allow: Or, if your greateſt Diſtances are expreſſed too ſtrong and diſtinct, they are brought too near, and contradict the Senſe and Meaning of the Piece; ſo that after finiſhing the Parts, there

there generally wants ſome Amendment in the Whole, to make a proper Harmony in a Picture.

In Deſigning, it is generally neceſſary to contrive a Piece ſo, that the Objects ſhall be relieved by the Ground, or relieve each other; for Example, if you have light or bright Objects, the Ground behind them may be a Group of dark-green Trees, or Shrubs, which will bring them forwards, and make them appear to Advantage. If you have Objects in your Fore-Ground, that are in the Shade, or in themſelves are of dark Colours, then it will be convenient to place behind them ſome light Objects, ſuch as a clear Opening in a Landſkip, either the Earth, Hills, or Sky. It is alſo often neceſſary, the better to free a large Object from the Ground, to make the Ground dark on the light Side, and light on the dark Side of ſuch Object or Figure; but yet the Ground muſt be ſo ſtudied as to appear very Natural, and conceal the Artiſt's Contrivance.

In a Piece of Painting, ſpecial Care ſhould be taken that there be no very ſharp, or hard Lines (as we call them) or any ſudden Lights immediately bordering on dark Shadows, for they are diſcordant in Painting: On the contrary, the Out-Lines of Objects ſhould be ſo broken into the Grounds behind them, as not to be preciſely traced. Many great Painters, to avoid a too ſhocking Glare of Colours, have broke the Colours of their Draperies, as well as other Objects, into one another, for they are really ſo in Nature: For Example, expoſe a red and a blue Sattin in a good Light near each other, and they ſhall both appear Purple, in thoſe Parts of each of them which directly receive the Reflection of the other: The ſame is to be obſerved of other Colours, ſo that many Painters have harmonized all their Colours, by never introducing a direct Red, Blue, Yellow, or hardly any other gay Colour, without ſome little Mixture or Allay.

I ſhall proceed to ſpeak of Waſhing, or Staining in Colours, either of Drawings or Prints, by way of Hint to private Perſons, who like to amuſe themſelves in that Way, rather than to Artiſans.—And firſt, of the common Way, practiſed by the Print-Shops about Town, in their Views of Palaces, Gardens, Figures, and all other Pictures for common Sale. Theſe are to be conſidered as cheap Things, done with much Expedition, and with little Study, as to Propriety in Colouring; for ſuch is the Judgment of the Bulk of the People, that the more glaring they are in their Colouring, and the more diſtant from Nature, the more they are prized. Theſe common Waſhers generally mix a little White in their Skies and Diſtances in Colouring of Prints, becauſe it takes off the Harſhneſs of an ordinary Print, as moſt of them are that are ſold coloured.

A fine Print, coloured by a judicious Artiſt, might be made almoſt equal in Value to an original Drawing in Colours: But for ſuch no one will pay a Price equal to its Worth. To make an intire Drawing in the thin or waſhing Way, it muſt firſt be drawn in Out-Lines, and then you may proceed to finiſh it with different Colours in its different Parts, as the Nature of the Thing requires, beginning to waſh with Water thinly tinctured with Colour, at firſt, and gradu-

ally

ally proceeding to uſe it more ſtrong in your Shadows, employing no White at all throughout your Work, but carefully leaving the White of your Paper in the high Lights of white Objects, and very thinly waſhing the Lights in coloured Bodies. You are to obſerve, that this Method is no more than making a Drawing in *Indian* Ink, only inſtead of making it all Black, you uſe fine prepared Colours in the different Parts of your Picture.

I have ſpoken already of the Management and Mixture of Colours. Prints may be colour'd this Way, without White intermixed; all the Prints in this Natural Hiſtory being without White, for ſuch Water-colour'd Prints, or Drawings, as have White mixed in their Colours, are apt to change Black. In order to procure Colours that will be exceeding fine, and run very ſmooth in this Way of Waſhing, mix a little gummed Colour in a large Shell, and work it well with your Finger, then thin it with Water, and let it ſettle a little, and by pouring a little off the Top of it into another clean Shell, you will procure a fine free working Colour, which you may make as light as you pleaſe by the Addition of Water. If a Colour doth not ſpread itſelf freely, by Reaſon of any Greaſineſs on your Paper, if you touch your Pencil ever ſo little in Ox-Gall, it will make your Colours run free. Always obſerve in theſe firſt and lighteſt Colours to uſe a large Pencil, in order to fill up the Space you have to cover with all convenient Expedition; for, if you are ſlow, and let your Colour dry in Parts, and touch again over their Edges, your Colours will be blotchy and ſtreaky.

Paper proper for Drawing on in this Way, ought to be neither over nor under-gummed: That which is too much gummed, or ſized in the Making, is ſo hard and cloſe it will not take in the Colours at all, and what is laid on at firſt, one is apt to waſh off again in the ſecond Shadowing, and ſo on, which is very inconvenient. An under-gummed Paper hath a contrary Inconveniency, for the Colours are apt to run through it, and ſpread beyond your Deſign on the Out-Line. A proper Paper may be choſen by touching it with your Tongue: An ungummed Paper will ſtick very ſtrongly to the Tip of the Tongue when touched: An over-gummed Paper will hardly ſtick at all; by which a proper Medium may be found, that only ſticks a little to the Tongue. It is of ſmall Import, whether your Paper be very White, or not; for provided it be of an even clear Grain and Surface, a Caſt on the Yellow or Cream will not hurt the Drawing when finiſhed. If a Print that you would colour be on a looſe ungummed Paper, it may be prepared for Colouring by waſhing it over (once or more, as it may require) with a thin Paſte made of Wheat-Flower, boiled in Water, and letting it dry on between each Waſhing.

I am far from thinking myſelf properly qualified to treat on the Arts of Deſigning and Painting, yet it cannot be amiſs for any Perſon to treat of an Art, ſo far as it hath fallen within the Compaſs of his own Experience and Obſervation.

Some

Some Thoughts on the Paſſage of *BIRDS.*

I Have ſaid ſomething on this Subject in a former Part of this Work; but as there remains much Uncertainty in what we know as yet, I am willing to ſpeak to it again in the beſt Manner I am able, in Hopes of giving ſome uſeful Hints at leaſt, to future Inquirers.

My good Friend, the late Mr. *Mark Cateſby*, I remember, ſometime before his Death, preſented a Paper to the *Royal Society*, relating to the Paſſage of Birds, which was read at one of their Meetings. This Paper I have not by me, but well remember the general Opinion advanced in it was, that he imagined ſuch Birds as were Inhabitants with us only Part of the Year, departed from hence to inhabit Southern Countries, on the other Side of the *Equinoctial Line*, juſt of the ſame Degree of Latitude with thoſe they departed from, on the Northern Side: Such a Conjecture, at firſt Sight, ſeems to be probable enough, becauſe, in general, it is ſuppoſed, that during our Winter Seaſon, the Temperature of the Weather, in the Southern Latitudes, is nearly the ſame as it is with us in our Summer; and then of Conſequence, a Bird of Paſſage that paſſes from ſixty Degrees of Northern, to ſixty Degrees of Southern Latitude, will meet not only with the ſame Altitude of the Sun, in both Latitudes, provided the Paſſage is made in *September*, or *March*, but with nearly the ſame Degrees of Heat. But if we conſider, that there are many Birds of Paſſage found far to the Northward, in ſeventy Degrees of Latitude (where I believe all the Fowls are Birds of Paſſage, it not being a Climate fit for their Subſiſtance in Winter) they muſt have a long Way to paſs, according to Mr. *Cateſby*'s Notion; for ſeventy Degrees to the *Equinoctial Line*, and ſeventy Degrees again to the South of it, are an hundred and forty Degrees, which, at our loweſt Computation of a Degree of Latitude, make eight thouſand four hundred Miles, which is a prodigious Voyage for a Bird to perform in a ſhort Time. Birds that are conſtant Inhabitants between the *Tropicks*, it is very likely, may make Tranſits acroſs the *Equinoctial*, to accommodate themſelves with proper Food at different Seaſons, or to avoid the Inconveniency of the exceſſive Rains in one Place, by ſeeking the more dry and pleaſant Seaſons in another; but to imagine that Birds who inhabit the high Latitudes, either of the Northern or Southern Hemiſpheres, ſhould change their Habitations from an extream Northern, to an extream Southern Latitude, or *vice verſa*, is contrary to all Reaſon, and to the Nature of Things; for Birds inhabiting frigid, or temperate Climates, would find themſelves almoſt out of their proper Element, while paſſing through a Tract of more than forty-five Degrees of the *Torrid Zone*, before they could arrive at their natural and cooler Climates on the oppoſite Side of the *Torrid Zone*; nor is there any Reaſon at all for Birds to paſs from the Northern to the Southern Hemiſphere, in order to arrive at a Place of a

proper and wiſhed-for Temperature; for when a Bird leaves its Northern Situation at the Approach of Winter, and advances Southward, he arrives at ſome Place of an equal Degree of Heat with that of the Northern Summer from whence he departed, without coming near the *Equinoctial Line*; ſo that I ſee no Reaſon at all to ſuppoſe they paſs from the North, acroſs the *Line*, to Southern Habitations, but I think it moſt reaſonable that they ſhould ſtop when they have found a reſting Place in a Climate of equal Temperature with that from which they departed; for to ſuppoſe they go a long Voyage acroſs the *Line*, into far diſtant Southern Countries, is only carrying them a long Journey to ſeek what they might find near at Hand. We know that the *Stork*, who inhabits ſome of the more Northern Parts of *Europe* in the Summer, retires in the Winter no farther than *Ægypt*, about the Mouths of the *Nile*, which is on this Side of the Line: But according to Mr. *Cateſby*'s Opinion, ſhe muſt retire into ſome Southern *Terra Incognita*, for we know of no Land, on the Old-World-Side of the Globe, of ſo high a Southern Latitude as *Holland* lies North, which is one of the Summer Habitations of the *Stork*. There remains ſomething yet more difficult to be cleared up in Relation to the Paſſage of ſome Birds; I mean ſeveral of the ſhort-winged Water-Fowl, that, during the Summer Months, inhabit the *Northern Iſlands* of *Europe*; ſuch as the *Daniſh Iſlands* of *Farro*, and *Iceland*, and many others farther North, even on the Coaſt of *Greenland*. Amongſt theſe, the moſt remarkable for its ſhort Wings, is my *Northern Penguin*, figur'd in *Plate* 147 of this Work, which is a Bird never ſuppoſed to be capable of any Flight at all, not even ſo much as to free itſelf from the Water. There are ſeveral others with ſhort Wings, and of ſuch ſhort Flight, that they cannot fly to the Places where they breed, on high Rocks, without making ſeveral Stages, by flying from one Ridge to another, and ſo mounting at laſt to their Neſts and rooſting Places. Amongſt theſe are the *Razor-Bill*, the *Gillemot*, and the *Coulterneb*, which ſee deſcribed by our Countryman *Willughby*, in his *Ornithology*, *P.* 123, 4, 5. All theſe Birds, with ſome others of the ſame Genus, diſappear in the Winter, and it is not conceivable that they ſhould take long Flights in order to change their Situation, eſpecially the *Penguin*, who certainly cannot fly at all.

It remains now to conſider what ſhould become of theſe Birds, during their Abſence from the Sight of the Inhabitants of thoſe Iſlands: There muſt be ſome providential Means to preſerve them unſeen, in that Part of the World where they appear only in the Summer Months; for in the Spring they are ſaid to appear all at once, in as great Numbers as if they had never been abſent. I think the moſt rational Conjecture, for the Manner of their hiding themſelves, and being preſerved during the long and cold Winters of thoſe Climates, is, that there are Sub-marine Caverns in the rocky Shores of thoſe Iſlands, the Mouths of which Caverns, though they be under Water, may lead to Hollows, ſo riſing within Side as to afford a convenient dry Harbour, fit to preſerve theſe Birds in a kind of torpid State during the Winter. The Sea lying before the Mouths of ſuch Caverns, and they having a vaſt Depth of Mountain over them, their inward Capacity muſt be defended from any rigid Cold, which may be a Means to preſerve theſe Fowls; and late in the Spring (about *May*) the Time of the Appearance of theſe Birds, the outward Warmth of the Air, and the returning ſtrong Sun Beams on the

the Water, near the Mouth of the Cavern, may, by a ſmall Degree of Heat and Light, re-animate, as it were, theſe Animals, and bring them from their State of Forgetfulneſs, by Degrees, to the Uſe of Life and Motion, till at laſt they are emboldened to launch forth for another Summer, ſeek their Prey in the Ocean, and propagate their Species on the neighbouring Rocks.

I humbly beg Pardon for troubling the Reader with Conjectures ſo new and uncommon, but as I cannot ſolve the Diſappearance of theſe Birds any other Way, I hope the Hint may put ſome Perſon of a more acute Penetration, upon ſearching out the true Place of their Winter Habitation, or at leaſt produce ſome more probable Conjecture. It is the Opinion of ſeveral very curious and learned Gentlemen, that ſeveral of our *Engliſh* ſmall Birds which diſappear in the Winter, do not paſs the Seas into foreign Countries, but that they hide themſelves in Holes and Caverns, where they lie torpid all the Winter. The Reaſon they give for it is, that they become ſo fat in the Autumn, at the Time of their diſappearing, that they can make but very ſhort Flights: And this Fatneſs is ſuppoſed to ſupply and nouriſh them during the Winter. But this Opinion, will not, I believe, hold good in all ſmall Birds, for I take it to be manifeſt beyond Diſpute, that the *Swallow-Kind* leave this Iſland in the Autumn.

Additions

Additions to many of the Subjects deſcribed in this WORK.

SINCE the former Parts of this Work were publiſhed, I have met with ſeveral Paſſages in different Authors that may ſerve to illuſtrate ſome of the Deſcriptions of the Things contained in it. I ſhall therefore give here all thoſe farther Lights, in order to make this Work as perfect as I can, and for the better finding what is added to any Deſcription, I ſhall Figure the Additions according to the Numbers on the Plates, in a Numerical Order, ſo that the Plates may be readily turned to, or, when the Deſcriptions are read over, the Reader may eaſily examine whether any Thing farther be ſaid amongſt theſe Additions.

PLATE 1. Mr. *Ray*, in his Edition of *Willughby*'s *Ornithology*, has given an entertaining Deſcription of the *Eagle*'s building her Neſt in *England*; and as it is likely they build and breed in much the ſame Manner in *America*, I thought it would not be improper to inſert his Deſcription here, which is as follows: "The "*Eagle*, which doth not only come over hither to Prey, but alſo many Times "builds and breeds with us yearly (they ſay) upon the high Rocks of *Snowden* "in *Carnarvonſhire*. In the Year of our Lord 1668, in the Wood-Lands, near the "River *Derwent*, in the *Peak of Derbyſhire*, was found an *Eagle*'s Neſt, made of "great Sticks, reſting one End on the Ledge of a Rock, and the other on two "Birch-Trees, upon which was a Layer of Ruſhes, and over them a Layer of "Heath, and upon the Heath, Ruſhes again, upon which lay one young one, "and an addled Egg, and by them a Lamb, a Hare, and three Heath-Poults. "The Neſt was about two Yards ſquare, and had no Hollow in it. The young "Eagle was as Black as a Hobby, of the Shape of a Goſhawk, of almoſt the "Weight of a Gooſe, rough-footed, or feathered down to the Feet, having a "white Ring about the Tail."

PLATE 2. See an Addition to the Deſcription of the *King of the Vultures*, in *P.* xx. of the Preface to the firſt Part.

PLATE 5. My Friend Captain *Iſaac Worth* hath aſſur'd me, that the *Black Parrot* is a Native of *Madagaſcar*: He being in that Iſland, *Anno* 1748, and having the firſt Part of my Hiſtory of Birds with him, he compared the colour'd Figure with the Parrots he found in the Country, and diſcovered an exact Agreement.

PLATE 6. Dr. *Mead* hath lately received a Parcel of *Indian* Birds, drawn in Colours, from *Bengal*, and amongſt them a Parrot of the Size of my ſmalleſt *Green Parrot*, which I take to be its Hen, it differing in nothing but the Want of the red

red Colour on its Head; the Shape, Size and Colouring of the other Parts being the ſame.

PLATE 13. The *Quaum*, which by the Deſcription is the ſame with the *Quan*, or *Guan*, was found wild on the *Iſthmus of America*, by *Dampier*. See his *Voyages*, *Vol.* I. *P.* 19.

PLATE 20. Since the Publication of this Plate, I have ſeen another *Roſe-colour'd Ouzel*, which appeared to be of the very ſame Species with that I have figur'd in my *twentieth Plate*. It was ſhot in *June* 1747, as it was feeding amongſt Blackbirds, [*Merula*] by *Roger North*, of *Rougham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; and at firſt was taken for a Blackbird accidentally variegated, but on farther Examination it was found to be the *Roſe-colour'd Ouzel*. From this, and the Account I have given in *P.* 20. of its being ſhot at *Norwood*, near *London*, we may conclude that theſe Birds are often brought into this Iſland by Winds or other Cauſes. Mr. *North* was ſo good as to ſend this Bird from his Seat in *Norfolk* to me in *London*, that I might make a Drawing of it, for which Favour I eſteem myſelf greatly obliged. Mr. *North*'s Bird had all the Covert-Feathers on the outer Sides of the Wings Black.

PLATE 21. I have diſcovered by Drawings brought both from the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, that there are many Birds of the Genus of the *Blue-Creeper*, which agree with mine exactly in Shape, and nearly in Size, but vary very much in Colour: They have Bills ſomething longer than the little Bird we call the *Creeper*, (or *Certhia*) in *England*.

PLATE 26. This Bird ſeems more properly to belong to the *Certhia*, or *Creeper-Kind*, than the *Blue-Creeper* figur'd in *Plate* 21, and is not greatly unlike the *Creeper* found in *England*.

PLATE 32, to 38. Extract from *Dampier*'s *Voyage to the Bay of Campeachy*, *P.* 65, 66. "The *Humming Bird* is a pretty little Creature, no bigger than a great overgrown Waſp, with a black Bill, no bigger than a ſmall Needle, and his Legs and Feet in Proportion to his Body. This Creature does not wave his Wings like other Birds, when it flies, but keeps them in a continued quick Motion, like Bees or other Inſects, and like them makes a continual humming Noiſe as it flies. It is very quick in Motion, and haunts about Flowers and Fruit like a Bee gathering Honey, making many near Addreſſes to its delightful Objects, by viſiting them on all Sides, and yet ſtill keeping in Motion, ſometimes on one Side, ſometimes on the other; as often rebounding a Foot or two back on a ſudden, and as quickly returning again, keeping thus about one Flower five or ſix Minutes, or more." See my *Figures* in *Plates* 32, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 105.

PLATE 51. In a Manuſcript Journal made by Mr. *John Bartram*, of *Penſilvania*, in the Year 1743, I find an Account of what are called *Licking Ponds*, which may properly be taken Notice of at the ſame Time with this Deer; ſince it

is doubtful whether *Greenland* be not joined to the Continent of *America*, and it is probable that the Deer may viſit more Southern Parts at ſome Seaſons of the Year. He ſays, theſe *Licking Ponds* are all over the back Parts of our Country, (*Penſilvania*) Some of them are of a black ſulphurous Mud, ſome of a pale Clay; the Deer and Elks are very fond of theſe Places, where they reſort to lick the Clay or Mud, ſo that theſe Ponds are enlarged to a Quarter, and ſometimes to half an Acre of Ground. The Soil he ſuppoſes contains ſome ſaline Particles that the Deer love.

PLATE 52. I underſtand that the *Porcupine* of *Hudſon*'s-*Bay* is alſo found in *Nova Scotia*, ſo that it is likely ſome of them may be brought alive to us, as we are like to have a firm Settlement in that Part of *America*.

PLATE 64. *Braſilian Pie*, or the *Bill-Bird*, ſo called by the *Engliſh* from their monſtrous Bills, which are as big as their Bodies. I ſaw none of theſe Birds here, (in *Braſil*) but ſaw ſeveral of the Breaſts flea'd off and dried for the Beauty of them: The Feathers were curiouſly coloured with Red, Yellow, and Orange-Colour. See *Dampier*'s *Voyage to New-Holland*, *P.* 74. The ſame Author in his *Voyage to the Bay of Campeachy*, *P.* 69. ſays, there are two or three Sorts of *Bill-Birds*, ſo called by the *Engliſh*, becauſe their Bills are almoſt as big as themſelves. The largeſt I ever ſaw are about the Size of *Engliſh Wood-peckers*, (I ſuppoſe he means the Greater Green Sort) and much like them: There are others of a ſmaller Sort, but they are not often met with. I never ſaw many of them.

PLATE 70. I have been informed by his Grace the *Duke of Leeds*, that the *European Red-legged Partridge*, had been bred and increaſed by his Grace's Grandfather, at his Seat at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, but were all deſtroyed by ſome diſobliging Neighbour. This is ſufficient to prove that they may be propagated in this Climate, and may ſerve to encourage Gentlemen (who have ample Conveniencies) to endeavour the propagating them in *England*.

PLATE 80. Since this *Plate* was publiſhed, I have ſeen a Bird brought from *Jamaica*, which ſeemed to be the Hen of the ſmall *American Redſtart*, it agreeing exactly with it, except that it was White, or rather of a Cream-Colour, in thoſe Parts which are Orange-colour'd in the Bird figur'd in the *Plate*; tho' Mr. *Cateſby*, in his *Hiſtory of Carolina*, ſays the Hens are Brown.

PLATE 86. In my Deſcription of this Bird, I have ſaid, that it is called the *Widow*, by the *Portugueſe*, but I am ſince better inform'd, that it is called the *Whidah Bird*, becauſe it is brought frequently to *Liſbon*, from the Kingdom of *Whidah*, on the Coaſt of *Africa*.

PLATE 88. *Dampier*, in doubling the *Cape of Good Hope*, has obſerved the *Albatroſs*, as I ſuppoſe. He ſays, they have ſeveral Signs to know when they are near the *Cape*; one is by the Sea-Fowl they meet at Sea, eſpecially the *Algatroſſes*, which are very large, long-winged Birds. See his *Voyage round the World*, *Vol.* I. *P.* 531.

PLATE

PLATE 90. *Dampier*, in paſſing between *Braſil* and the *Cape of Good Hope*, ſays, " We paſſed by a dead Whale, and ſaw (as I may ſay) Millions of Sea-Fowls " about the Carcaſs, (and as far round about it as we could ſee) ſome feeding, and " the reſt flying about, or ſitting on the Water, waiting to take their Turns. We " firſt diſcovered the Whale by the Fowls, for indeed I never ſaw ſo many " Fowls at once in my Life before, their Numbers being inconceivably great: " They were of divers Sorts, in Bigneſs, Shape and Colour. Some were almoſt as " big as Geeſe, of a grey Colour, with white Breaſts, and with ſuch Bills, Wings " and Tails. Some were *Pintado-Birds*, (our White and Black-ſpotted *Peteril)* as " big as Ducks, and ſpeckled Black and White. Some were *Shear-waters*, ſome " *Peterils*. We ſaw of theſe Birds, eſpecially the *Pintado-Birds*, all the Sea over, " from about two hundred Leagues diſtant from the Coaſt of *Braſil*, to within much " the ſame Diſtance of *New Holland*. The *Pintado* is a Southern Bird, keeping " within the *Southern Temperate Zone*, for I never ſaw any of them much to the " Northward of thirty Degrees South: The *Pintado* is as big as a Duck, but appears " as it flies, about the Size of a tame Pigeon." *Dampier* proceeds to deſcribe the *Pintado* and the *little Peteril*, which ſeem to me to be the ſame Birds I have deſcribed in *P.* 90. I think he hath alſo deſcribed the *Great black Peteril*, figured by me in *Plate* 89. See *Dampier*'s *Voyage to New Holland*, *P.* 96, 97. He ſays, all theſe Sorts of Birds fly many of them together, not high, but almoſt ſweeping the Water.

PLATE 93. *Pelicans* are large flat-footed Water-Fowls, almoſt as big as Geeſe, and their Feathers in Colour like them: They have ſhort Legs, long Necks, and their Bills are about two Inches broad, and ſeventeen or eighteen Inches long: The Fore-Part of their Neck or Breaſt is bare of Feathers, but covered with a ſoft, ſmooth, yet looſe Skin, like that about the Necks of Turkies. This Skin is of the Colour of their Feathers, mixed with a dark and light Grey, ſo exactly interwoven that it appears very beautiful. They are very heavy Birds, and ſeldom fly far, or very high from the Water: They commonly ſit on Rocks at ſome Diſtance from the Shore, where they may look about them: They ſeem to be very melancholy Fowls, by their perching all alone: They ſit as if they were ſleeping, holding their Heads upright, and reſting the Ends of their Bills on their Breaſts: They are better Meat than *Boobies*, or *Men of War Birds*. See *Dampier*'s *Voyage to the Bay of Campeachy*, *P.* 70. The ſame Author alſo ſaw *Pelicans* in *New Holland*. See his *Voyage to New Holland*, *P.* 123.

PLATE 103. The *Quick-hatch*, or *Wolverene*, being near of Kin to the *Bear*, I have here inſerted an Obſervation of Mr. *John Bartram*, which diſcovers one of the Methods the Bears in *North America* take to provide themſelves with Suſtenance; and it is likely the *Quick-hatch* may have the ſame Sagacity. He ſays, in paſſing through a diſmal Wilderneſs, we obſerved an old Log which the Bears had lately turned to get at the Snails, Beetles and Grubs that were on the under Side of it. I ſhall here alſo mention an Obſervation Mr. *Bartram* made, of the Treatment Dogs meet with amongſt the ſix Nations to the Weſt of *Penſilvania*. He ſays, the

the *Engliſh*, when amongſt them at a ſolemn Feaſt, threw the Bones to the Dogs, which the *Indians* reſented, and prevented the Dogs from touching them, by taking the Bones, and covering them in the hot Aſhes: Which made Mr. *Bartram* think the Feaſt was a Sort of Sacrifice to the *Great Spirit* they profeſs to ſerve. My Friend Mr. *Light*, has alſo told me, that the Native *Americans* of *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, carefully bury, or deſtroy all the Bones and Fragments of their Meat, leſt the Dogs ſhould get at them. Mr. *Light* thinks their Reaſon is, to keep the Dogs ſharp ſet, that they may hunt the better. I remember to have read, ſome Voyagers to *North America*, that mention the ſame Things relating to the *Indian* Dogs; and, upon the Whole, I believe it is from ſome Superſtition, conveyed to them by Tradition, that they avoid feeding their Dogs. The *North American Dog* has more the Air of a Wolf or Fox, than of any of the Dog-Kind with us. I hope this Digreſſion will be excuſed.

PLATE 106. On laying this Bird before the *Royal Society*, as a Subject unknown, my Friend, Dr. *James Parſons*, took particular Notice of two large Groups of Feathers, that fall on the Sides of the lower Part of the Back or Rump, and fill up the Spaces or Gaps between the Back and Wings, when the Wings are cloſed; and having obſerved the like Feathers in *Eagles* to be raiſed up at the Pleaſure of the Bird, he examined theſe in the *Bearded Vulture*, and found them to be no Part of the Wing, but that they had their Bottoms fixed only in the Skin on the Sides of the Back; and thinking it ſtrange, that the Skin, ſimply, ſhould have the Power to raiſe, and keep ſupported, a large Group of long Feathers, he aſked me if he might open that Part of the Skin at the Roots of theſe Feathers, which I was very willing ſhould be done for the Satisfaction of the Doctor's Curioſity, as well as my own. On opening the Skin, the Dr. ſoon diſcovered the *Muſcle* deſcribed in his following curious Letter, wrote at my Requeſt, which he has given me free Liberty to publiſh for the Information of the Curious.

S I R, *Red-Lyon-Square, Sept.* 21, 1750.

" IT is but doing you the Juſtice due to your great Care and Induſtry, in obliging " the World with your excellent *Natural Hiſtory of Birds*, to communicate any " Thing in my Power, which might fulfil your laudable Intention of putting what " you do in a clear Light, for the better Underſtanding of the Branch you are en- " gaged in.

" I have made Honourable Mention of you, in my Lecture upon the Muſcles, which " I diſcovered in the *Sea-Eagle* and other Birds, read on *Thurſday* the 31ſt of *May* laſt, " before the *Royal Society*, on Account of the happy Opportunity you were ſo kind to " give me of diſſecting the *African Bearded Vulture*, which you ſhew'd to them at " one of their Meetings, in order to ſearch for the ſame Muſcles, which I found in "your C ompany.

" Whatever relates to their Actions, not only in the *Eagle* and *Vulture-Kinds*, but " alſo in every other Bird whatſoever, will be found in the above-mentioned Lecture,

" in

" in the Tranſactions of that Time: But as this Pair of Muſcles, and indeed ſome " others mentioned in my Lecture, were never obſerved before, it may not be impro- " per to add a little Account of them to your *Hiſtory of the Vulture*, if you think pro- " per; for they are about the ſame Size, and in the ſame Situation with thoſe of the " *Haliætos*, which gave Occaſion to the Lecture; and both Birds are nearly related to " each other, being of the ſame Genus.

" This Muſcle on each Side is about two Inches long, ariſing fleſhy by three " *Digiti* from the ſecond, third, and fourth Ribs, and ending alſo fleſhy in the Skin " a conſiderable Way behind the Wings. It is a Bundle of fleſhy Fibres about as " thick as a ſmall Finger, and equal in Bigneſs all along; it has a very ſtrong " Action, being intirely fleſhy, and muſt of Conſequence contract in every Part; " and as the Place of its Inſertion in the Skin, is alſo the Place of the Inſer- " tion of a large Group of Feathers, having no Sort of Connection with the " great Wing, which is mov'd by its own proper Muſcles analogous to thoſe of " the *Humerus* in other Animals, it muſt have been deſigned for a very particular " Uſe both in Land and Water-Fowls, for which we muſt refer to the ſaid Lecture, " where they are fully accounted for. In the mean Time you will pleaſe to add " the Name I have invented for this Muſcle, which will in ſome Meaſure be ex- " preſſive of its Uſe. It is the

Muſculus novus remigatorius,

The new ſteering, or rowing Muſcle.

" Now in Water-Fowls, as well as in thoſe of Land, this may be called the *Remi-* " *gatorius anterior*, as moving a Group of Feathers in the Fore-part of Birds; but there " is another Pair which I diſcovered, and call the *Muſculi remigatorii poſteriores*, as " moving a Group of Feathers behind, and theſe are deſcribed in the ſame Lecture.

" I am, with ſincere Wiſhes for your Health, and Succeſs in your Under- " takings,

" *Your Friend, and humble Servant*,

" JAMES PARSONS."

PLATE 125. Since the Publication of the blue *Gros-Beak*, I have ſeen, at the Houſe of *George Shelvocke*, Eſq; a Bird reſembling what I have deſcribed, *P.* 125, of this Work, except that it appeared to me a good deal leſs, it ſeeming not bigger than our *Chaffinch*. As to Shape and Colour, it was near the ſame with mine in *Plate* 125, except that it was of a darker Colour in the Parts that are Blue. It was brought to Mr. *Shelvocke*, with other Birds, from *Liſbon*, and was ſaid to be brought thither from *Angola* in *Africa*.

PLATE 131. I ſaw at the Houſe of *George Shelvocke*, Eſq; the Hen of this Bird, which was brought from *Angola*, but laſt from *Liſbon*. The Cock of this Species came from *Liſbon* in the ſame Cage with the Hen, but died in the Paſſage: The Hen, which arrived alive, was all over of an Aſh-colour'd Brown, with only a ſmall Mixture of Blue on the under Side. This Note I thought proper to inſert, becauſe I think it proves our *Blue-belly'd Finch* to be the Cock Bird; its whole under Side, Tail and Rump, being Blue.

PLATE 149. *Dampier*, in his *Voyage round the World*, *P.* 53, for want of a cloſe Inſpection, ſays of the *Tropick-Bird*, "that it hath one long Feather, or rather a Quill about ſeven Inches long, growing out of the Rump, which is all the Tail it hath:" Whereas it hath twelve Feathers in the Tail, the two Middle-ones being much longer than he hath deſcribed them to be, and formed with Shafts, and Webs on both Sides of the Shafts, like other Feathers.—Since the Deſcription of the *Tropick-Bird* was publiſhed, another Bird of the ſame Species is come to my Hands, which differs in many Reſpects from the firſt.

Its Bill, in the dried Bird, was as red as Coral, its Edges rough, but not viſibly toothed; the under Side of the Bird, and Inſides of the Wings were White; the upper Side was alſo White, but variegated with Black as follows; the Crown of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, Rump, and ſome of the leſſer Coverts of the Wings, were variegated tranſverſly with black Lines, ſome of the ſingle Feathers having each of them ſix or ſeven Lines acroſs them; about ſix of the Prime-Quills on each Wing were black on their outer Webs and Part of their inner Webs that join to the Shafts, which were alſo Black; the Remainder of the inner Webs for the whole Length of the Feathers are White; a few of the ſmaller Quills next the Body are Black, with white Borders, which are in ſome broader, and in others narrower. Where the Quills have any Black in them, the firſt Row of Coverts above them are Black in the ſame Proportion; the Legs and Feet are the ſame as in the firſt deſcribed. The Tail hath in it twelve white Feathers with black Shafts, the Middle-Feather a little over five Inches long; the Feathers decreaſe gradually to the Sides; the Outſide Feather on each Side being two Inches ſhorter than the Middle-ones. The Tail to me ſeemed to be perfect, which makes me believe this to be a Hen Bird, and that the Cocks only of this Species have the Middle-Feathers of their Tails a great deal longer than the other Feathers. This laſt hath a black Spot about the Eye, like the firſt deſcribed; the Middle-Feathers of the Tail are broad, whereas the long Feathers in the Middle of the Tails of ſome others are very narrow.

PLATE 182. I have ſeen, in a Set of Drawings from Nature, (done at *Bengal* in *India*, for Dr. *Mead*, the King's Phyſician) a *Wood-pecker*, which agrees with what is here figured in Shape and Size, having a red Creſt in the ſame Form, and agreeing with it in other Marks, though it is of a dirty Brown on the Back and Wings, where mine is Yellow and Green. The under Side, which in mine, is White, ſpotted with Black, in that is light Aſh-Colour, ſpotted with a duſky Colour, but in a leſs regular Manner. On comparing my Drawing with Dr. *Mead*'s, thev

they ſeem to me to be Cock and Hen of the ſame Species. I find a Writing under this laſt, as well as under another in Dr. *Mead*'s Collection of Birds from *Bengal*, which are both of the *Wood-pecker* Kind. Under what I have above deſcribed is wrote *Cautcompa*, and under the other, a leſs Bird, is wrote *Cautcompah*; which I ſuppoſe to be the Country Name for a *Wood-pecker*, the Addition of the *h* to the latter may denote a ſmaller Species of the ſame Genus of Birds.

PLATE 188. On ſhewing a Proof-Print of this Plate to the late *Duke of Richmond*, he diſcovered a Miſtake in the Figure of the Cedar of *Libanus*, whoſe Cones on the Tree ſtand quite contrary to what I have figured them; they always ſtanding erect, contrary to the Cones in many other Sorts of Pines. The Miſtake proceeded from Drawing my Deſign from a ſingle Branch, brought from the Phyſick Garden at *Chelſea*, without obſerving how they grew upon the Tree.

I received the following Information, relating to this Bird, from his Grace the late *Duke of Richmond*, in a Letter from *Goodwood* in *Suſſex*, 2d of *January*, 1746-7.

Mr. *Edwards*,

" I Shall ſend you up in a Day or two a ſmall Bird, ſomething ſmaller than a " Blackbird, and larger than a Bull-finch, which I deſire you would draw, " and then prepare him with his Feathers on, that I may put him into my Col- " lection; for it ſeems to be an extraordinary Bird, at leaſt in this Country; " though a Gentleman that is here, tells me, it is a Bird of Paſſage, though he does " not know its Name; but he has ſeen a great many of them in Winter, about ſome " Pine-Trees at *Hackney*, where he was at School; and he has been told, that it " feeds upon the Seeds of the Cones of Pines or Firs. If you know the Bird, I beg " you will acquaint me with it.

Yours,

" RICHMOND, *&c*"

I thought proper to give this Account in the Duke's own Words, in order to illuſtrate the Natural Hiſtory of this Bird; and as the Letter contains nothing but what may ſerve to that End, I hope I have not broke through the Rules either of Modeſty or Decency, in publiſhing the above curious Account, which informs us, that the *Haw-Finch* is a Bird of Paſſage, and that the Winter is the Seaſon when it appears with us; and I believe they appear but in ſmall Numbers, for it is ſeldom taken alive in *England*. I imagine this Bird retires to the Northward in the Summer, (as all Birds that are found in our Country only in the Winter Seaſon are ſuppoſed to do) becauſe I find him to be a Native of *Sweden*, *Linneus* having deſcribed him in his *Hiſtory of Swediſh Animals*, *P.* 67, but does not ſay whether he be or be not a Bird of Paſſage in *Sweden*. I believe he is found in moſt Parts of *Europe*, at certain Seaſons.

PLATE

PLATE 191. The Bird figur'd in this Plate, I have ſeen at Mr. *Shelvocke*'s Houſe, at *Greenwich*. I obſerved it to differ a little from that I drew my Figure from, *viz.* in having the fine Purple Colour, which encompaſſes the Eyes on the Sides of the Head, to join on the Forehead, and encompaſs the Baſe of the upper Mandible of the Bill; the Bill itſelf alſo ſeemed a little ſhorter in this ſecond Bird, than in that I have figur'd. Mr. *Shelvocke* was pleaſed to inform me, that the *Portugueſe* call it the *Captain of Orronoco*, and that it was brought from *Braſil*, by the Way of *Liſbon*.

PLATE 193, 4. *Dampier*, in his *Voyage to the Bay of Campeachy*, *P.* 96, ſays, " *Whiſtling-Ducks* are ſomewhat leſs than our common Ducks, but not differing from them in Shape or Colour; in flying, their Wings make a pretty Sort of loud Whiſtling Noiſe: They perch on Trees." What *Dampier* has ſeen ſeems to be of the Species figur'd, *Plate* 193, for they indeed come pretty near our common Duck in Colour. I think what I have deſcribed, *P.* 194, differs much from ours.

PLATE 201. The Reverend Mr. *Hughes*, in his *Natural Hiſtory of Barbadoes*, *P.* 68, deſcribes a *Bat* different from any I have met with: He calls it the *Cave-Bat*. He ſays, the *Hebrew* Name is *Atalleeph*, i. e. *a Bird of Darkneſs*. " This *Bat* (ſays he) hath its Name from the Place of its Reſidence. It is often as big as a young Pigeon; its Body is cover'd with a Snuff-colour'd ſoft Hair; its Ears are more upright, and larger in Proportion than thoſe of a Rat; and its whole Head, eſpecially its Mouth and Noſe, ſhorter and thicker. From the Extremity of one Wing, to that of the other extended, meaſures eighteen Inches: Its Feet are guarded with ſix ſharp Talons, each turning inwards like Fiſh-Hooks." I believe his giving it ſix Claws on a Foot to be an Overſight, for I have not obſerved more than five in thoſe Bats I have examined. Mr. *Hughes* ſays, they have alſo in *Barbadoes*, the ſame ſmall Bat we have in *England*.

Whether the *Cave-Bat* hath a Tail, as the two *Engliſh Bats* deſcribed by me, *P.* 201, have, or not, Mr. *Hughes* does not inform us. There is, in the Repoſitory of Sir *Hans Sloane*, a Bat from *Ægypt*, of a Size between this *Cave-Bat*, and my *Great Bat* from *Madagaſcar*; which *Egyptian-Bat* is Tailleſs, and much reſembles that of *Madagaſcar*, deſcribed in *P.* 180. of this Work, but much leſs. As a Duck is a Web-footed Bird, a Bat is juſt in the ſame Senſe a Web-footed Beaſt or Quadrupede, though they differ in many Reſpects: A Duck or other Water-Fowl hath the Toes webbed together with a ſtrong, tough, though pliable Web, of a ſmall Dimenſion, yet large enough to work in ſo denſe a Medium as Water: The Bat hath the Legs forwards webbed principally, though theſe Webs are always joined to the hinder Legs; the Webs are exceeding thin, ſoft and pliable, and vaſtly extended in Breadth, if compared with the Webs on the Feet of Fowls; the Reaſon of which

which is manifeſt, for the Air being a Medium vaſtly more rare than that of Water, it requires a Membrane broader, thinner, and more light and delicate to work and ſupport itſelf therein. It is convenient for Water-Birds to have their Oars in the Hinder-parts of their Bodies, becauſe the Water is under them, and they row themſelves forwards on its Surface; but it is different in Bats, for they have their Webs principally on their forward Limbs, in order to row themſelves forwards in the Air. A Gentleman, an Eye-witneſs, has told me, that the great *Eaſt-Indian Bats* work their Wings ſlowly, in the Manner *Herons* do with us, and not by a ſwift fluttering Motion, as our little Bats do. On weighing what I have read in natural Hiſtorians and Voyagers on this Subject, I have Reaſon to believe there is a great Number of diſtinct Species of Bats, from the Size of a very ſmall Bird, gradually increaſing to (almoſt) the Bigneſs of an Eagle.

PLATE 207. The Reverend Mr. *Hughes*, in his *Natural Hiſtory of the Iſland of Barbadoes*, P. 88, ſays, "We have but one Species of the Snake-"Kind in this Iſland, of which I have not ſeen above ſeven in ſeven Years. "The largeſt that I ſaw was not above three Feet long. They are not at all "hurtful, except to young Pigeons and Poultry, or ſmall Birds, Mice, *&c.*" If there be but one of the Serpent or Snake-Kind in *Barbadoes*, as Mr. *Hughes* ſays, then his Account of it may ſerve to illuſtrate my Deſcription, for as my Snake came from that Iſland, it muſt be the ſame he ſpeaks of.

Some brief Inſtructions for ETCHING or ENGRAVING on *Copper-Plates*, with *Aqua Fortis*.

IN the Courſe of my performing the Engraving or Etching of the Copper-Plates contained in this Work, I received not only the Inſtructions of my Friends, but beſtowed ſome Pains to examine ſuch Authors as had wrote on the Subject of Etching with *Aqua Fortis*.

I could find little or nothing on that Subject, originally wrote by any *Author* of our own Country, and what was tranſlated from thoſe of other Countries, was from *Authors* of antient Date, wrote, I believe, before Artiſts in that Way had arrived at the Perfection of Knowledge they have now attained; and many of theſe *Authors* ſeem not to have practiſed it themſelves; for I have been led by them through many Labyrinths (from which I found it difficult to extricate myſelf) before I attained the ready Practice of Etching, which I am here willing to communicate, in as ſhort and plain Terms as I can, for the Benefit of many curious young Gentlemen who are my Friends and Acquaintance.

Firſt of all, it will be proper to ſay ſomething of *Copper-Plates*.—*Authors* on the Subject of Etching, tell us how to ſmooth, ſcower, and poliſh them for Uſe; which

 is,

is, I believe, a Thing hardly any Gentleman will trouble himſelf about, ſeeing that ſeveral People, in and about *London*, make it their Buſineſs to ſquare and ſmooth *Plates* of all Sizes, for Perſons who want them: And for the preſent Information of thoſe who may want *Plates*, I ſhall put down the Name of a Perſon who has ſerved me with moſt of my Plates; his Name, *&c.* is *Francis Torond*, Copper-Plate Maker for Engraving, *&c.* at the *Acorn* in *Weſt-Street*, near *Little* St. *Martin's-Lane*, by the *Seven Dials*. Examine your *Plates* when you buy them, to ſee if they are perfectly free from Scratches, Dents or Holes; and if they are bad, ſee that the Maker mend them before you take them of him. When you are provided with a *Plate*, the next Thing to be conſidered is, a *Ground* to cover it withal.

General Inſtructions in Relation to Grounds *or* Varniſhes, *proper to lay on the* Plates *before they are* Etched.

THE Ingredients generally made Uſe of for the *Ground* or *Varniſh*, are, firſt, *Aſphaltum*, called alſo *Pitch of Judea*, or *Jew's Pitch:* It is a pretty hard, black, pitchy, or reſinous Subſtance, commonly brought to us in large Gourd Shells, containing, more or leſs, about forty Pounds, and to be had of the moſt eminent Druggiſts in *London*. The ſecond is *Bees-Wax*, either White or Yellow. The third is *Common Roſin*. The fourth is *Maſtick*, a Sort of fine hard Roſin in ſmall Grains. I have ſometimes added a little *Common Pitch* to ſoften it.

Though it will be proper to vary your *Ground* a little, according to the different Times of the Year you work in, for that which does very well in froſty Weather, may be ſo ſoft as to ſtick to your Fingers in Summer; therefore what is uſed in Winter muſt have a greater Proportion of the ſofter Materials, (ſuch as the *Wax* and *Common Pitch*) and that which is for Summer Uſe may have more of the harder Materials of the Receipt, which I ſhall here give at a Medium, as near as I can between the two Extreams.

A RECEIPT for a Ground *or* Varniſh.

Aſphaltum — — — —	1 ½ Ounce
Bees-Wax — — — —	2 Ounces
Roſin — — — —	½ Ounce
Maſtick — — — —	½ Ounce
Common Pitch — — —	¼ Ounce

Put all theſe into a new Pipkin well glazed, and place it on a moderate Fire, and as the Ingredients melt, ſtir and incorporate them very well together with a little Stick: Be careful that it doth not take Fire, or boil over. When all is well melted and mixed, let it ſtand a little While in the Pipkin, till the Bubbles have done riſing, and ſome of the groſſer Parts are a little ſettled to the Bottom; then pour it off into a Baſon of Water, leaving the Dregs in the Pipkin. When it is a little cooled in the Water,

Water, take it out, and roll it into a long Form, of the Thickneſs of your Thumb; and while it is yet warm, cut it into Pieces of two Inches long, more or leſs.

You may make double the Quantity of the Receipt, but cannot well make leſs. I have found that my *Ground*, by long keeping, has grown too hard and dry, which I have rectified by melting it down again, and adding a little *Common Pitch*.

To lay the GROUND *on your* PLATE.

TAKE your *Copper-Plate*, and clear the Surface of it well from all Tarniſh or Dirtineſs; then having ſome Charcoal lighted, in an Earthen-pan, or Chafing-diſh, fix a ſmall Hand-Vice to the Edge of your Plate, and you may then hold the Backſide of it downwards to the Charcoal Fire, that the poliſhed Side may lie upwards to receive the *Ground* or *Varniſh*. When your Plate is of a due Heat, have a Piece of your *Ground* tied up in ſome very thin Silk, or Sarſenet, to keep the dreggy Parts from getting through; then paſs it over your Plate, in all Parts, that the Plate may be wholly cover'd; then take a little Wad of Cotton, tied up in a thin Piece of Silk, and paſs it all over your Plate, to ſpread your Varniſh even. When it is ſo ſpread, let the Plate gradually cool, and while it is cooling dab it all over with your Cotton Puff, and it will lay your *Ground* ſtill ſmoother, and with a finer Grain, or rather ſhew no Grain at all. When you have ſo ſpread your Varniſh on the Plate, have ready a very large Candle, and hold the varniſhed Side of the Plate over the Candle, moving it backwards and forwards, till it be of a good Black in every Part, but be careful the Snuff do not touch the Plate; after which lay it to cool, and it is fit to work upon.

Care muſt be taken in heating your Plate, for if your Fire be too fierce, your Plate will turn of a bluiſh Colour: If you perceive any ſuch Change on your Plate, it muſt be cleanſed bright, and heated again, for ſuch burnt Places will not hold the *Ground* when the *Aqua Fortis* is laid on. When the Plate is varniſhed, and cold, you may try how your *Ground* bears the Needle, by hatching (in a waſte Corner) ſome cloſe Strokes two contrary Ways over each other; and if it is of a moderate Temperature, ſo as neither to ſtick to the Fingers by its Softneſs, or fly from the Copper by its Brittleneſs, you may venture to beſtow ſome Labour on it, and proceed in your Work.—The next Thing in Order is, to trace your Deſign on the Plate.

To trace the OUT-LINES *from a* PRINT *or* DRAWING *on your* Varniſhed PLATE.

A Print that is not of any Value, may be rubbed on the wrong Side with red Chalk, red Oaker, *Spaniſh* Brown, *Indian* Red, or any other fine ſoft Colour that will rub dry into the Grain of the Paper. When you have ſo done, lay it on to your Plate, and be careful that it doth not ſlip in the Working; then trace over all the Out-lines of your Print with a Stick of Ivory, having a pretty ſmall ſmooth Point; for an actual ſharp Point will injure the Print, and perhaps raiſe the Varniſh behind

behind it. When your principal Out-lines are drawn, you may touch over ſome of the leſs principal Lines in order to have as much of the Print on the Plate as you can. When all is drawn, take off the Print, and you will find the Colour ſticking to your *Ground*, wherever you have drawn over it with your Stick. If you have a curious Drawing, or Print of value to copy, you may rub your Colour into another Paper, which may be laid on the Plate firſt, with the colour'd Side downwards, and your Drawing may be laid on that, and it will do pretty well; but you will have a better Out-Line through a ſingle Paper, than through a double one.—When your Deſign is traced on the Plate, you muſt be furniſhed with Tools to etch withal.

NEEDLES *for* ETCHING.

TAKE half a Dozen Needles, of different Sizes, which may be ſtuck into ſmall Cedar-Sticks for Handles; the Points may be drove into the Sticks, after which you may break off their Heads, and grind new Points on a Hone or Oil-ſtone: Theſe may be of various Degrees of Sharpneſs, in order to make Strokes of different Breadths. When you are ſo furniſhed, you may begin to work on your Copper.

Of ETCHING *on your* Varniſhed PLATE.

IT will be neceſſary, before you begin, to have a Piece of very clean, ſoft, old Linen Rag, with all the Seams and Selvages torn off: This may lie double under the Hand you work with, to keep the Heat, Sweat, or Roughneſs of your Hand, or Nails, from ſoftening, ſcratching, or otherwiſe injuring the *Ground*. Then take one of your Middle-ſized Needles, and trace over the Out-Lines that you have made on the Copper, minding to touch ſtrong enough to cut through your Varniſh. When all your Lines are traced, you may wipe the Plate with a ſoft, wet Spunge, to take off the colour'd Out-Line; ſo ſhall you ſee what you have traced with your Needle more diſtinctly: Then ſet the *Print* or *Drawing* before you, on a ſloping Board or Deſk, and carefully copy it in its *leſſer Lines*, by your Eye, obſerving to touch with a fine pointed Needle, and a very light Hand, the light Parts of the *Print* or *Drawing* you copy; and, with blunter pointed Needles, give more Strength to your Strokes, as the Darkneſs of the Shadows increaſes; and by a little Practice, Obſervation and Care, a Piece may be finiſhed this Way, without the help of engraving after the common Method.

I have found by Experience, that ſome Labour may be ſaved in *Etching*, by a Sort of Artifice, which has an Effect beyond any Thing that can be performed with the Needle; that is, in Caſe you have a dark Object, on which you would repreſent many ſmall white, or light Spots, firſt etch ſuch Object with cloſe croſs Hatches, ſo thick that it would print almoſt Black; then take a fine Hair Pencil, dipped in common Turpentine Varniſh and a little Lamp Black, and touch with the Pencil what ſhaped or ſized Spots you would expreſs on the aboveſaid dark ſtrong Hatching, and it will dry on, and prevent the *Aqua Fortis* from taking Effect, or eating in thoſe Places; and ſo they will print White. For Example ſake, I will point out to you ſeveral Birds in this Work, wherein I have uſed this Method, *viz.*

The

The Top of the Head of the little *Hawk Owl*, *Pl.* 62: The very ſmall Spots on the Back, Wings, Rump and Tail of the *Peacock Pheaſant*, *Pl.* 67, and the Middle-Feathers of the Tail of the *Painted Pheaſant*, *Pl.* 68. Theſe, amongſt many others, are ſufficient to prove the Practicability of this Method. The ſame Sort of Varniſh, with a little Lamp-black, is a good Stopper, in Places where the Varniſh is accidentally rubbed off, or where any ſmall Error or Miſtake is committed, and when dry may be worked over again to rectify a Miſtake. The Piece ſhould be thoroughly examined, and all Omiſſions rectified, before the *Aqua Fortis* is applied to the Plate.

A ſoft Wax *for Bordering the* PLATE *to keep on the* Aqua Fortis.

TAKE white Roſin and Bees-Wax in equal Parts, incorporate them together over a Fire in a Pipkin, and make the Mixture into a Roll for Uſe. If it be found too hard to be worked and kneaded with your Hands in Winter, it may be brought to a greater or leſs Degree of Softneſs, by melting it again, with a leſs or greater Proportion of Olive Oil.

When your Plate and the Wax are ready, take a Piece of the Wax, wet your Hands, and roll the Wax out in Length like a Cord, ſufficient to go round the Borders of your Plate; then lay your Plate in an horizontal Poſition, where it may lie firm; then fix your Wax on its Edges very cloſe, that the *Aqua Fortis* may not paſs between the Wax and Plate, then pinch it up to an Edge, and ſo make it into a Kind of Wall of half an Inch high; after which pour on your *Aqua Fortis*, a proper Sort of which is to be had at moſt of the Chemiſts Shops in *London*, and is generally too ſtrong to be uſed without a Mixture of Water. You will know when it is too ſtrong, by its almoſt boiling on the Plate where it touches the Copper; therefore you are to lower it with Water, till you ſee the Bubbles riſe very moderately; for too great a Strength of *Aqua Fortis* will break up your Ground, and ſpoil your Plate.

When the *Aqua Fortis* has been on the Plate a little while, (about half an Hour) if you perceive by the equal Bubblings that it has bit kindly, it may be taken off, and the Plate clean waſhed with fair Water, and well dried; then you may try the Depth of your Strokes by rubbing off a little Spot of the Ground, and, if you find it too faint, put the *Aqua Fortis* on again; but if you think it has bit enough for the firſt Time, you may ſtop (with the before-mentioned Varniſh) all thoſe Parts that you would preſerve light and tender: Let your Varniſh dry a little, then put on your *Aqua Fortis* a ſecond Time, and let it lie about half an Hour. It may be taken off, and put on again, if the Caſe requires; and you may ſtop other Parts that you would not have very dark, but remember to waſh and dry your Plate every Time you ſtop with the Varniſh. Few of my Plates have had the *Aqua Fortis* on them leſs than half an Hour on the lighter Parts, or more than an Hour and a half on the darker Parts. When the Plate is bit-in as deep as you would have it, waſh the *Aqua Fortis* well off from it; then ſcrew your Hand-Vice on the Edge of it, and hold its wrong Side a while before, or over a Fire, and the Wax Border will ſlip off; then take a little Olive, or any Oil, put it on the hot Plate, and rub it over

with a Rag, then wipe the Plate clean, and you will ſee your Deſign very plain. The Plate is then fit to ſend to the Rowling-Preſs for a Proof, after which, any common Hand may put in a few Strokes with a Graver, in Caſe there be found any little Deficiencies.

Thus have I given as much, and no more, on the Subject of *Etching*, than I have diſcovered from my own Practice and Experience. There are, I believe, many of my Countrymen, who could give far better Inſtructions in this Art than myſelf; but ſome of them, perhaps, are Idle, and others intereſted to keep it ſecret. I know of none that have advanced any Thing worth naming, on this Subject, in our Language, but what is tranſlated from ſome other.

As there was no Deſign at the Beginning of this Work to have carried it on to the Length it is now come, the Matter contained in it could not be ranged in a Claſſical Order; for as Things of a mixed Nature continually offer'd themſelves to me, I was obliged to proceed juſt as I could procure Subjects to go upon: Therefore, if we ſurvey this whole Work (which is now brought to a Concluſion) we ſhall find many Subjects that ought to have been placed together, are ſcattered throughout the four Parts thereof; and as their being ſo creates ſome Difficulty and Confuſion, I have judged it convenient to bring all the Subjects contained in the Book, into a *Generical Catalogue*, by which Means one may find all the Subjects that belong to the ſame Genus ranged by themſelves, and pointing to the different Plates of the Book where they are figured and deſcribed; which Method will be found more ready and uſeful for the turning to any particular Subject contained in this Book, than an *Alphabetical Catalogue of Names* could have been.

A CATA-

A

CATALOGUE of the Names of all the BIRDS, BEASTS, &c. contained in the four Parts of this *Natural Hiſtory*, ranged in a *Generical Order*.

BIRDS that take their Prey in the Day-Time.

The EAGLE.

THE White-tailed Eagle. Page 1

VULTURES.

The bearded Vulture 106
The King of the Vultures. 2

HAWKS.

The Aſh-coloured Buzzard. 53
The ſpotted Hawk, *or* Falcon. 3
The black Hawk, *or* Falcon. 4
The Ring-tail'd Hawk. 107
The little black and Orange-colour'd Indian Hawk. 108

BUTCHER-BIRDS, *or* SHRIKES.

The creſted Red, or Ruſſet Butcher-Bird. 54
The leaſt Butcher-Birds. 55
The Fork-tail'd Indian Butcher-Bird. 56

CUCKOWS.

The great ſpotted Cuckow. 57
The black Indian Cuckow. 58
The brown and ſpotted Indian Cuckow. 59

Rapacious BIRDS that prey in the Night-Time.

The great Horned-Owl. 60
The great white Owl. 61
The little Hawk-Owl. 62

The GOAT-SUCKER.

The leſſer Goat-Sucker of America. Page 63

PARROTS.

The red and blue Maccaw. 158
The blue and yellow Maccaw. 159
The great Cockatoo. 160
The Braſilian *green* Parrot. 161
The great green Parrot *from the* Weſt-Indies. 162
The Aſh-coloured and Red Parrot. 163
The black Parrot from Madagaſcar. 5
The leſſer green Parrot. 164
The Hawk-headed Parrot. 165
The White-headed Parrot. 166
The duſky Parrot. 167
The little green Parrot. 168
The White-breaſted Parrot. 169
The firſt Black-capped Lory. 170
The ſecond Black-capped Lory. 171
The Scarlet Lory. 172
The Long-tailed Scarlet Lory. 173
The Lory-Parrakeet. 174
The Long-tailed green Parrakeet. 175
The Red and Blue-headed Parrakeet. 176
The Brown-throated Parrakeet. 177
The ſmalleſt green and red Indian Parrakeet. 6

BIRDS of the *Pye-Kind*, which have the Toes ſtanding two forwards and two backwards on each Foot, as they ſtand in Parrots.

The Touraco. 7
The Toucan, *or* Braſilian Pye. 64

BIRDS

BIRDS of the *Pye-Kind*, having three Toes ſtanding forwards, and one backwards on each Foot.

The Roller Page 109
The Minor, *or* Mino, *greater and leſs.* 17
The Chineſe Starling, *or* Blackbird 19
The little Indian Pye. 181

BIRDS of PARADISE, which I think belong to the Genus of *Pyes*, contrary to the Opinion of Mr. *Willughby*, who has ranged them with Rapacious Birds.

The greater Bird of Paradiſe. 110
The ſuppoſed King of the greater Birds of Paradiſe. 111
The golden Bird of Paradiſe. 112

WOOD-PECKERS.

The Grey-headed green Wood-pecker. 65
The three toed Wood-pecker. 114
The ſpotted Indian Wood-pecker. 182

KINGS-FISHERS.

The great Kings-Fiſher, *from the River* Gambia. 8
The American Kings-Fiſher. 115
The black and white Kings-Fiſher. 9
The Swallow-tailed Kings-Fiſher. 10
The little Indian Kings-Fiſher. 11
The Indian Bee-Eater, *a Sort of* Kings-Fiſher, *with a bow'd Bill.* 183

BIRDS of Kin to the KINGS-FISHER, having the ſame Sort of Feet.

The red Bird, *from* Surinam. 39
The green Sparrow, *or green* Humming-Bird. 121
The Golden-headed black Tit-mouſe, *or* Manakin. 21
The black and yellow Manakin. 83
The Pyed Bird of Paradiſe. 113

BIRDS of the POULTRY-KIND, and firſt, of ſuch as want the back Toe.

The Buſtard Cock. 73
The Hen Buſtard. 74
The Arabian Buſtard. 12

POULTRY of Kin to TURKIES.

The horned Indian Pheaſant. 116
The Quan, *or* Guan. 13

BIRDS of the PHEASANT-Kind.

The black and white Chineſe Pheaſant, *with its Hen.* 66
The Peacock-Pheaſant, *from* China. 67
The Painted-Pheaſant, *from* China. 68
The Hen Peacock-Pheaſant, *from* China. 69
The Hen of the Painted Chineſe Pheaſant. 69

PARTRIDGE.

The red-legg'd Partridge, *from* Barbary. 70

BIRDS of the POULTRY-KIND, having red Eye-brows and feather'd Legs, known to us by the Name of *Heath-cocks*, *Grous*, *Black*, or *Red Game.*

The long-tailed Grous, *from* Hudſon's-Bay. 117
The black and ſpotted Heathcock. 118
The brown and ſpotted Heathcock, *ſuppoſed to be the Hen of the foregoing.* 71
The white Partridge, Lagopus Avis. 72

PIGEONS, or DOVES.

The triangular-ſpotted Pigeon. 75
The brown Indian Dove. 76
The Green-winged Dove. 14
The Long-tail'd Dove. 15
The tranſverſe ſtriped, or barred Dove. 16
The Mountain-Partridge, *a* Dove *ſo call'd.* 119

BIRDS

BIRDS of the THRUSH, BLACK-BIRD, and STARLING Kinds.

The Black-headed Indian Icterus. Page 77
The Golden Thruſh. Icterus. 185
The yellow Indian Starling. 186
The brown Indian Thruſh. 184
The leſſer Mock-Bird. 78
The Solitary Sparrow. 18
The Roſe, or Carnation-colour'd Ouzel. 20
The black and white Indian Starling. 187

BIRDS of the CREEPER (Certhia) Kind, having longiſh ſlender Bills bowed downwards.

The Blue Creeper. 21
The little brown and white Creeper. 26
The little black, white, and red Indian Creeper. 81
The black and yellow Creeper. 122

SMALL-BIRDS, with pretty ſtraight ſlender Bills, having their Tail-Feathers all of one Colour.

The American *Hedge* Sparrow. 122
The red-belly'd Blue-Bird. 22
The red-headed Green-Finch. 23
The blue Redbreaſt. 24
The green Black-cap Fly-catcher. 25
The blue-headed green Fly-catcher. 25
The green Indian Fly-catcher. 79

Slender-billed SMALL-BIRDS, having their Tail-Feathers Party-colour'd.

The blue Throat Redſtart. 28
The grey Redſtart. 29
The ſmall American Redſtart. 80
The American Nightingale. 121
The red, or Ruſſet-colour'd Wheat-Ear, *Cock and Hen.* 31
The Cold-Finch, *Cock and Hen.* 30

SWALLOWS.

The greateſt Martin, *or* Swift. 27
The great American Martin. 120

HUMMING-BIRDS.

The Long-tailed red Humming-Bird. P. 32
The little brown Humming-Bird. 32
The Long-tailed green Humming-Bird. 33
The Long-tail'd Black-cap Humming-Bird. 34
The white-belly'd Humming-Bird. 35
The green and blue Humming-Bird. 35
The black-belly'd Humming-Bird, *and its Hen.* 36
The creſted Humming-Bird. 37
The Red-throated Humming-Bird, *and its Hen.* 38
The leaſt Humming-Bird. 105

SMALL-BIRDS that have thick, ſhort, and ſtrong Bills, fit to crack the Huſks of Seeds and Corn.

And firſt, of ſuch as have a hard Knob in the Roof of the Mouth, which is a Characteriſtic of the *Hortulane-Kind.*

The Snow-Bird, from Hudſon's-Bay. 126
The Painted-Finch. 130

Such SMALL BIRDS as have exceſſive ſtrong Bills, called *Gros-Beaks.*

The common Gros-Beak, *or* Haw-Finch. 188
The blue Gros-Beak, *from* Angola. 125

SMALL-BIRDS whoſe Bills are moderately thick and ſtrong.

The Gowry Bird. 40
The Cock Padda, *or* Rice-Bird. 41
The Hen Padda, *or* Rice-Bird. 42
The Chineſe Sparrows, *Cock and Hen.* 43
The Yellow-headed Linnet. 44
The greateſt Bullfinch *Cock.* 123
The greateſt Bullfinch *Hen.* 124
The greater Bullfinch. 82
The little brown Bullfinch. 83
The Indian Green-Finch. 84
The Shomburger, *of Kin to the* Lark. 85

The Red-breaſted Long-tailed Finch. 86
The Dominican Cardinal. 127
The green Goldfinch. 128
Two Sorts of Linnets, *from* Angola. 129
The Blue-belly'd Finch. 131
The Grenadier. 178
The Grey-Finch. 179
The Wax-Bill. 179
The Sparrow *of* Paradiſe. 180
The Yellow-Headed Indian Sparrow. 189
The Indian Redſtart, *a doubtful Bird, between the thick and ſlender-billed Kinds.* 190
The red and blue Braſilian Finch. 191

WATER-FOWL.

And firſt, CRANES, more properly ſo called, having pretty long Bills, ſhortiſh Feathers on the Neck, and ſome Part of the Head cover'd with a bare red Skin.

The greateſt Indian Crane. 45
The Hooping-Crane, *from* Hudſon's-Bay. 132
The brown and Aſh-colour'd Crane. 133

CRANES of a *different Genus* from the former, having *Plumes* or *Crowns* on their Heads, ſhorter Bills, and very long looſe Feathers on their Necks.

The Crowned African-Crane. 192
The Demoiſelle *of* Numidia. 134

Of the CRANE-KIND, with bowed, or Sith-Bills.

I have only the Bill of one of theſe, which was taken out of an Earthen Pot, in which the whole Bird was anciently embalmed, and lately brought from *Ægypt*.

The Bill of the Ægyptian Ibis. 105

Of the HERON-KIND.

The Aſh-colour'd Heron, *from* North-America. 135
The Bittern, *from* Hudſon's-Bay. 136

BIRDS of the WOODCOCK-KIND, not piſcivorous, nor Web-footed, having very long, ſlender, ſtraight Bills, and pretty long Legs.

The greater American Godwit. 137
The Red-breaſted Godwit. 138
The white Godwit, *from* Hudſon's-Bay. 139
The white Red-Shank, *or* Pool-Snipe. 139

WATER-FOWL, of the TRINGA-KIND, with ſtraight ſlender Bills of a middling Length, and that have the Toes webbed, or finned in Scallops, on each Side, like thoſe of the *Coot*, being a *Genus* of *Birds* not taken Notice of till the Publication of this *Natural Hiſtory*.

The red Coot-footed Tringa. 142
The Cock Coot-footed Tringa. 143
The Coot-footed Tringa, *ſuppoſed to be the Hen of the preceding*. 46

Cloven-footed Water-Birds of the PLOVER-KIND, having ſhort ſtraight Bills; they are ſuppoſed to feed on *Inſects*.

The Black-breaſted Indian Plover. 47
The ſpotted Plover. 140
The Turn-ſtone, *from* Hudſon's Bay. 141

Of WATER-HENS, or MOOR-HENS.

Mr. *Willughby* ſays, their Characteriſtic Notes of Diſtinction are, a ſmall Head, a ſlender, compreſſed, or narrow Body, a ſhort Bill, moderately bending, (yet ſome of the Bills of the following are very ſtraight) ſhort concave Wings like a Hen's, a very ſhort Tail, long Legs, and very long Toes. He might have added, more or leſs of

of a Baldneſs on the Forehead, as in the *Bald-Coot*.

The Purple Water-Hen. Page 87
The Spur-winged Water-Hen. 48
The little American Water-Hen. 144

Whole-footed BIRDS, with only three Toes, all ſtanding forwards, whoſe general Character is, to have ſhort Wings; tho' the firſt of them is a very long wing'd Bird.

The Albatroſs. 88
The Northern Penguin. 147
The ſpotted Greenland Dove. 50
The black Greenland Dove. 50
The ſmall black and white Divers. 91

Whole-footed BIRDS, having four Toes, which are all webb'd together.

The Pelican. 92
The Pelican *of* America. 93
The Tropick-Bird. 149

Whole-footed BIRDS, call'd PETERILS, having only three Toes, ſtanding all forwards, and a ſmall Spur, or Claw on the Heel; which is a Thing not before taken Notice of.

The great black Peteril. 89
The white and black ſpotted Peteril. 90
The little Peteril. 90

A *Whole-footed* BIRD, with the back Toe looſe, having a narrow Bill, hooked at the End, and toothed on the Edges, called in Latin *Mergi*.

The Red-breaſted Gooſander. 95

Southern PENGUINS, whoſe Characteriſtic Diſtinctions are, the having longiſh ſtraight Bills, compreſſed Sideways, and a little grooved and hooked at the Points of the upper Mandibles; having ſmall Wings, or rather Paddles, cover'd with minute ſtiff Feathers, which reſemble that Sort of Fiſh-Skin call'd *Shagreen*; the having no Tail; the having Feet of a Structure peculiar to themſelves, *viz.* four Toes on a Foot, all ſtanding forwards, the three greater webbed together as in Ducks, the ſmalleſt and innermoſt on each Foot being detached or looſe.

The Penguin, *with red Feet*. Page 49
Two Sorts of Black-footed Penguins. 94

DUCKERS, or LOONS.

And firſt, of Cloven-footed *Duckers* that have no Tails.

The eared, or horned Dob-Chick. 145
The eared Dob-Chick, *ſuppoſed to be the Hen of the foregoing*. 96
The black and white Dob-Chick. 96

Whole-footed DUCKERS, with Tails.

The ſpeckled Diver, *or* Loon. 146
The Red-throated Ducker, *or* Loon, *ſuppoſed to be the Hen of the preceding*. 97

GULLS, differing from the common Sort in having their Bills hooked at the Point; and in having their Legs ſomething longer, and their Toes ſhorter. They may be looked upon as a Genus intermediate to the *Gull* and *Peteril* Kinds, having Bills like the *Peterils*, except in the Pipe-like Noſtrils, and a ſmall back Toe, ſuch as is common to the *Gull*-Kind. The Saw-like Edge on the hinder Part of the Legs, belongs to neither of the above Genera.

The Artick-Bird, *ſuppoſed to be the Cock*. 148
The Artick-Bird, *ſuppoſed to be the Hen*. 149

SWANS.

The Head of the tame Swan. 150
The wild Swan, *called alſo an* Elk *and* Hooper. 150

Of

Of the GOOSE-KIND.

The Canada Gooſe. Page 151
The Blue-winged Gooſe. 152
The laughing Gooſe. 153

DUCKS.

There is a Difficulty in ſome Species that are intermediate in Size between *Geeſe* and *Ducks*, whether to range them with the former or latter; but, as moſt of the *Gooſe-Kind* I have met with have a greyiſh Colour, I think it proper to let ſuch ſtand with *Geeſe*, tho' they are not bigger than ſome we call *Ducks*. I believe what in *England* we improperly call the *Muſcovy Duck*, hath a larger Body than the *Brent Gooſe*. I ſhall begin with ſuch *Ducks* as I imagine to frequent the Sea-Shores, or Salt-Waters.

The Grey-headed Duck. 154
The great black and white Duck, *and his Hen.* 98
The great black Duck, *from* Hudſon's-Bay. 155
The duſky and ſpotted Duck. 99
The little black and white Duck. 100

DUCKS that are ſuppoſed to frequent freſh Waters.

The Summer Duck *of* Catesby. 101
The Chineſe Teal. 102
The Black-bill'd Whiſtling-Duck. 193
The Red-bill'd Whiſtling-Duck. 194
The Long-tail'd Duck, *from* Hudſon's-Bay. 156
The little brown and white Duck. 157

Four-footed BEASTS;

And firſt, of the MONKEY-KIND (for I think we ſhould give the Pre-eminence to them, as they are more nearly allied to ourſelves in their outward Form and other Faculties, than any other of the Animals we call Four-footed Beaſts.) It is indeed a Doubt with me, whether we ſhould call them ſuch or not; for were I to write a general Hiſtory of living Creatures, I ſhould not know how to ſeparate *Man* from ſome of the greater *Monkies*, otherwiſe than (after making them of one Genus) by giving *Man* the Superiority, and ſuppoſing him a diſtinct, and the firſt Species of that Genus. Thoſe that follow in the Catalogue are much farther removed from the Human Species than many of the greater *Monkeys* are.

The little Lion Monkey. Page 195
The little black Monkey. 196

A BEAST approaching to the MONKEY-KIND, call'd a *Maucauco*, which I am told ſignifies a *Monkey* in the *Portugueſe* Language. I have obſerv'd thoſe Creatures that decline from the *Monkey*, incline ſomething to the *Squirrel*, as the following Animal doth.

The Maucauco. 197

SQUIRRELS.

The Barbarian Squirrel. 198
The Ground Squirrel. 181
The Flying Squirrel, 191

Cloven-Hoofed BEASTS, that ruminate, or chew the Cud.

The Greenland Buck. 51
The little Indian Buffalo. 200

BEASTS that have broad fore Teeth, that enable them to knaw.

The Porcupine, *from* Hudſon's-Bay. 52
The Monax, *or* Marmotte, *from* America. 104

Greater BEASTS of Prey.

The Quick-Hatch, *or* Wolverene, *a Creature of Kin to the* Bear. 103

Leſſer

Leſſer BEASTS of Prey.

The Indian Ichneumon, *a Beaſt of Kin to* Polecats, Ferrets, Martins, *&c.* P. 199

BATS, or *flying Quadrupedes.*

The great Bat, *from* Madagaſcar. 180
A ſmall Bat, *from* Jamaica. 201
Two ſmall Bats *Natives of* England, 201

Four-footed BEASTS that lay Eggs, have rough ſcaly Skins, and that go or creep with their Bellies on the Ground; called by the various Names of *Crocadiles, Alligators, Guano's, Lizards, Camelions, Salamanders, Efts,* &c.

The Thorn-tailed Indian Lizard. 190
The large green and ſpotted Lizard. 202
The great ſpotted Lizard, *with a forked Tail.* 203
The ſmall ſpotted grey Lizard. 204

LAND-TORTOISES.

The African Land-Tortoiſe. 204
The Land-Tortoiſe, *from* Carolina. 205

SEA-TORTOISES.

The Sea-Tortoiſe, *with two Heads.* 206
Another of the ſame Species, with one Head. 206

Of the SERPENT, or SNAKE-KIND, or ſuch as have very long and ſlender, ſcaly Bodies, and are without Legs or Feet.

The Double-headed Snake. 207

FISHES.

And firſt, *Freſh-water* FISH.

The Mango Fiſh. 208
The Gold-Fiſh, *from* China. 209

SEA-FISHES.

The Ribband Fiſh. 210
The flying Fiſh. 210
The ſucking Fiſh. 210

INSECTS in general.

And firſt, the LOCUST-KIND.

The Scarlet Locuſt. Page 22
The great brown, or common Locuſt. 208
Another Locuſt, *call'd* Prege Deos, *or* Pray to God. 109

BEETLES.

The Forceps Beetle, *from the* Eaſt-Indies. 40
The horned Indian Beetle, *Male and Female.* 105
Solid ſhell'd African Beetles. 178
The ſmall black and yellow Beetle. 178
A Species of the Lanthorn-Fly, *of Kin to the* Beetle, *having the upper Wings hard, tho' flat.* 120

BUTTERFLIES.

And firſt, ſuch as have all the four Wings ſcalloped, or jagged.

The black and blue Fly, *with yellowiſh Spots.* 26
The black and white Butterfly. 33
The Orange-colour'd, duſky and blue Fly. 37
The Orange-colour'd Peacock Fly. 84
The little brown Fly *with yellow Spots,* Engliſh. 178

BUTTERFLIES, whoſe lower Wings terminate like the Feathers in the Tails of Swallows.

The great duſky and yellow Swallow-tail'd Fly. 34
The blue double Swallow-tail'd Butterfly. 81

BUTTERFLIES whoſe Wings are of a middling Length, and not ſcalloped, or jagged.

The brown and white ſpotted Butterfly. 35
The ſmall blue Butterfly. 86
The little white Field Moth. 122
The great, white, black and red Butterfly. 128
The black and white Butterfly, *from* China. 184

The Orange-colour'd and black Fly. P. 189
The little Cream-colour'd Fly, *with ſmall black Spots.* 202
The little white and Orange-colour'd Engliſh Fly. 125

BUTTERFLIES that have their upper Wings very long.

The black and Scarlet Fly. 38
The black and Brimſtone-colour'd Fly. 80
The tranſparent-winged Butterfly. 175
The black Butterfly, *with ſcarlet Spots.* 207

CATERPILLAR.

The great brown Caterpillar, *with golden Studs.* 179

FLIES with very long Bodies, and four pretty long Wings, that fly ſwiftly over watery Places, vulgarly call'd with us *Horſe-flies*, or *Horſe-ſtingers*.

The green Horſe-fly. 112
The purple and brown Horſe-fly. 174

Other ſmall FLIES, drawn from Nature, but not deſcribed.

A little bluiſh Fly, *with four Wings.* 21
A Sort of Gnat, *or* Muſketo, *of a yellowiſh-brown Colour.* 43

A large FLY from *Amboyna*, with tranſparent Wings.

The great yellow Fly *with black Spots.* P. 36

VEGETABLES.

And firſt, of TREES.

The Cedar of Libanus. 188
The Heart Cherry. 125
The Chineſe Roſe, *raiſed in* England. 67
The Haw-Tree, *or* White Thorn. 18

FLOWERS.

The Narciſſus Jacobea. 131
The red and Gold-colour'd Everlaſting-Flower. 183
The ſmall white Water-Flower, *call'd* Crow-Foot. 102

CORALINE *Subſtances*, and *Marine Plants, drawn from Nature.*

Two Sorts of Coraline Trees, *the one incruſted with a red Subſtance, and the other with a yellow.* 49
The true red Coral. 89
The red Organ Coral. 93
The knotted brown and yellow Coral. 93
The white Bell-like Coral. 94
A Piece of rough white Coral, *branched.* 148

A CATA-

A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

NAMES

OF THE

BIRDS, BEASTS, &c.

DESCRIBED

In the third and fourth PARTS of this WORK;

IN

LATIN and *ENGLISH*.

106. VULTUR barbatus.
107. Pygargus Accipiter, *Canadenſis.*
108. Accipiter minimus, *Bengalenſis.*
109. Garrulus, *Argentoratenſis.*
110. Manucodiata major.
111. Manucodiata Rex.
112. Avis Paradiſæa flava.
113. Pica, *Orientalis*, caudâ duabus pennis longiſſimis donatâ.
114. Picus, *Canadenſis*, pedibus tribus digitis donatis.

106. THE bearded Vulture.
107. The Ring-tail'd Hawk.
108. The little black *and* Orange-colour'd Indian Hawk.
109. The Roller.
110. The greater Bird *of* Paradiſe.
111. The ſuppoſed King of the greater Birds *of* Paradiſe.
112. The Golden Bird *of* Paradiſe.
113. The Pyed Bird *of* Paradiſe.
114. The Three-toed Wood-pecker.

115. Iſpida, *Carolinenſis.*
116. Phaſeanus cornutus, *Bengalenſis.*
117. Urogallus minor, fœmina caudâ longiore, *Canadenſis.*
118. Urogallus maculatus, *Canadenſis.*
119. Columba minor fulva *Jamaïcenſis.*
120. Hirundo cœrulea, *Canadenſis.*
121. Icterus minor, nidum ſuſpendens. Rubecula viridis elegantiſſima.
122. Luſcinia, e fuſco & luteo varia. Curruca, *Jamaïcenſis.*
123. Rubicilla maxima, *Canadenſis.*
124. Ejuſdem fœmina.
125. Coccothrauſtes cœruleus, *Angolenſis.*
126. Montifringilla major, *Canadenſis.*
127. Rubicilla, *Americana, Willughby, p.* 247.
128. Cardueli affinis, viridis.
129. Linaria, *Angolenſis.* An mas & fœmina?
130. Fringilla tricolor, *Mexicenſis.* Eadem coloribus nondum perfectis.
131. Fringilla ventre cœruleo, *Angolenſis.*
132. Grus, *Americana*, alba major.
133. Grus fuſca, *Canadenſis.*
134. Grus, *Numidica.*
135. Ardea fuſca, *Canadenſis.*
136. Ardea Stellaris, *Canadenſis.*
137. Fedoa, *Americana.*
138. Fedoa, *Americana*, pectore rufo.
139. Fedoa, *Canadenſis*, roſtro ſurſum recurvo. Totanus, *Canadenſis*, tempore hyberno albus.
140. Pluvialis viridis maculatus ventre nigro, *Canadenſis.*
141. Morinellus, *Canadenſis.*
142. Tringa rufra, *Canadenſis*, membranis circularibus ad digitorum articulos appenſis.

115. The American Kings-Fiſher.
116. The Horned Indian Pheaſant.
117. The Long-tail'd Grous, *from* Hudſon's-Bay.
118. The black *and* ſpotted Heathcock.
119. The Mountain Partridge.
120. The great American Martin.
121. The American Nightingale. The green Sparrow, *or* green Humming-Bird.
122. The black *and* yellow Creeper. The American Hedge-Sparrow.
123. The greateſt Bullfinch, *the Cock.*
124. The greateſt Bullfinch, *the Hen.*
125. The blue Gros-Beak, *from* Angola.
126. The Snow-Bird, *from* Hudſon's-Bay.
127. The Dominican-Cardinal.
128. The green Goldfinch.
129. Two Sorts of Linnets, *from* Angola.
130. The Painted Finch.
131. The Blue-belly'd Finch.
132. The Hooping-Crane, *from* Hudſon's-Bay.
133. The brown *and* Aſh-colour'd Crane.
134. The Demoiſelle *of* Numidia.
135. The Aſh-colour'd Heron, *from* North-America.
136. The Bittern, *from* Hudſon's-Bay.
137. The greater American Godwit.
138. The Red-breaſted Godwit.
139. The white Godwit. The white Red-Shank, *or* Pool-Snipe.
140. The ſpotted Plover.
141. The Turn-ſtone, *from* Hudſon's-Bay.
142. The Red Coot-footed *Tringa.*

143. Tringa fuſcus, *Canadenſis*, mas ventre albo, membranis pedum cum præcedente ſimilibus.
144. Gallinula minor, *Canadenſis*.
145. Colymbus auritus & cornutus, minor, *Canadenſis*.
146. Colymbus, *Canadenſis*, *Arcticus*, Worm. *Lumme* Norwegis.
147. Penguin *Arcticus*.
148. Avis *Arcticus*, mas ſive Larus caudâ duabus pennis longiſſimis donata.
149. Avis *Arctica*, fœmina.

Avis Tropicorum.

150. Cygnus ferus, cum capite cygni manſueti ad differentiam notandam.
151. Anſer ferus, *Canadenſis*.
152. Anſer, *Canadenſis*, alis cœruleis.
153. Anſer, *Canadenſis*, fuſcus, maculatus.
154. Anas, *Canadenſis*, capite griſeo-cœruleo.
155. Anas, *Canadenſis*, major, niger.
156. Anas caudacuta, *Canadenſis*.
157. Anas, *Canadenſis*, minor, fuſcus.
158. Pſittacus maximus puniceus & cæruleus.
159. Pſittacus maximus cyano-croceus.
160. Pſittacus albus criſtatus maximus.
161. Pſittacus viridis, *Braſilienſis*.
162. Pſittacus viridis major, *Occidentalis*.
163. Pſittacus cinereus rubro maculatus.
164. Pſittacus viridis minor, *Occidentalis*.
165. Pſittacus *Orientalis*, capite accipitrino.
166. Pſittacus viridis capite albo.
167. Pſittacus fuſcus *Mexicanus*.
168. Pſittacus minor viridis.
169. Pſittacus viridis minor, *Mexicanus*, pectore albo.
170. Pſittacus coccineus *Orientalis*, vertice nigro.
171. Pſittacus coccineus *Orientalis*, vertice nigro, alter.

143 The Cock Coot-footed *Tringa*.
144. The little American Water-Hen.
145. The eared, *or* horned Dob-Chick.
146. The ſpeckled Diver, *or* Loon.
147. The Northern Penguin.
148. The Arctick-Bird, *ſuppoſed to be the Cock*.
149. The Arctick-Bird, *ſuppoſed to be the Hen*.
The Tropick-Bird.
150. The wild Swan, *and the Head of the* tame Swan.
151. The Canada Gooſe.
152. The Blue-winged Gooſe.
153. The Laughing Gooſe.
154. The Grey-headed Duck.
155. The great black Duck, *from* Hudſon's-Bay.
156. The Long-tail'd Duck, *from* Hudſon's-Bay.
157. The little brown *and* white Duck.
158. The red *and* blue Maccaw.
159. The blue *and* yellow Maccaw.
160. The greater Cockatoo.
161. The Braſilian Green Parrot.
162. The great green Parrot, *from the* Weſt-Indies.
163. The Aſh-colour'd *and* red Parrot.
164. The leſſer green Parrot.
165. The Hawk-headed Parrot.
166. The White-headed Parrot.
167. The Duſky Parrot.
168. The little green Parrot.
169. The White-breaſted Parrot.
170. The firſt Black-capped Lory.
171 The ſecond Black-capped Lory.

172. Pſittacus coccineus *Orientalis*, alis ex viridi & nigro variis.	172. The Scarlet Lory.
173. Pſittacus coccineus caudâ longiore.	173. The Long-tailed Scarlet Lory.
174. Pſittacus minor, e coccineo viridis, *Orientalis.*	174. The Lory Parrakeet.
175. Pſittacus minor viridis, caudâ longiore, *Occidentalis.*	175. The Long-tailed green Parrakeet.
176. Pſittacus minor, capite e coccineo cœruleo, *Occidentalis.*	176. The red *and* Blue-headed Parrakeet.
177. Pſittacus minor, gutture fuſco, Occidentalis.	177. The Brown-throated Parrakeet.
178. Paſſer, *Angolenſis*, capite nigro, collo & uropygio flavis.	178. The Grenadier.
179. Linaria cinerea, *Orientalis.*	179. The grey Finch.
Paſſerculus, *Orientalis*, roſtro coccineo quaſi vernice obducto.	The Wax-Bill.
180. Paſſer, *Angolenſis*, *Paradiſæus* dictus, capite rubro & pectore nigro, & albo maculato.	180. The Sparrow *of* Paradiſe.
Veſpertilio magnus, *Madagaſcarenſis.*	The great Bat, *from* Madagaſcar.
181. Pica minor, *Bengalenſis.*	181. The little Indian Pye.
Sciurus minor ſtriatus, *Carolinenſis.*	The Ground Squirrel.
182. Picus, *Bengalenſis*, maculatus.	182. The ſpotted Indian Woodpecker.
183. Merops minor, *Bengalenſis*, caudâ duabus pennis longioribus & tenuibus inſignitâ.	183. The Indian Bee-Eater.
184. Turdus fuſcus, *Bengalenſis*, non maculatus.	184. The brown Indian Thruſh.
185. Galbula, *Bengalenſis.*	185. The Golden Thruſh. *Ictterus.*
186. Sturnus luteus, *Bengalenſis.*	186. The yellow Indian Starling.
187. Sturnus ex albo & fuſco varius, *Bengalenſis.*	187. The black *and* white Indian Starling.
188. Coccothrauſtes vulgaris.	188. The Gros-Beak, *or* Haw-Finch.
189. Paſſer, *Bengalenſis*, capite flavo.	189. The Yellow-headed Indian Sparrow.
190. Ruticilla, *Bengalenſis.*	190. The Indian Redſtart.
Lacertus e viridi griſeus, *Orientalis*, caudâ ſquammoſa.	The Thorn-tailed Indian Lizard.
191. Fringilla coloribus rufo & cœruleo, *Braſilienſis.*	191. The red *and* blue Braſilian Finch.
Sciurus volans colore dilute fuſco, *Americanus.*	The flying Squirrel.
192. Grus criſtata, *Africana.*	192. The crown'd African Crane, *or* crown'd Bird.
An mas & fœmina ?	
193. Anas fiſtularis fuſca & maculata *Occidentalis.*	193. The Black-bill'd Whiſtling Duck.

194. Anas fiſtularis rufus, roſtro rubro, *Occidentalis.*	194. The Red-bill'd Whiſtling Duck.
195. Cercopithecus minimus, *Mexicanus*, capilliceo niveo.	195. The little Lion Monkey.
196. Cercopithecus niger minimus, *Auſtro-Americanus*, manibus & pedibus croceis.	196. The little black Monkey.
197. Simia-ſciurus, *Madagaſcarenſis.*	197. The Maucauco.
198. Sciurus ſtriatus, *Africanus.*	198. The Barbarian Squirrel.
199. Ichneumon, *Orientalis.*	199. The Indian Ichneumon.
200. Bubalus minor, *Orientalis*, gibbo ſuper humeros inſignitus.	200. The little Indian Buffalo.
201. Veſpertilio parvus *Jamaïcenſis*, roſtro appendice auriculæ forma, donato.	201. The ſmall Bat, *from* Jamaica.
Veſpertilio vulgaris, auribus brevibus.	The Short-eared Bat, *found in* England.
Veſpertilio *Anglicanus*, auribus majoribus.	The Long-eared Engliſh Bat.
202. Lacertus major viridis cœruleo maculatus, *Occidentalis.*	202. The large green *and* ſpotted Lizard.
203. Lacertus major, cinereus maculatus, *Jamaïcenſis*, bicaudatus.	203. The great ſpotted Lizard, *with a* forked Tail.
204. Lacertus minor, cinereus maculatus, *Aſiaticus.*	204. The ſmall ſpotted grey Lizard.
Teſtudo teſſellata minor, *Africana.*	The African Land Tortoiſe.
205. Teſtudo teſſellata minor, *Carolinenſis.*	205. The Land Tortoiſe, *from* Carolina.
206. Teſtudo marinus; Fœtus nuper ex ovo excluſus	206. The Sea Tortoiſe, *juſt out of the Egg.*
Alter biceps.	Another with two Heads.
207. Serpens dilute fuſcus, *Barbadenſis*, biceps.	207. The Double-headed Snake.
208. Piſcis *Paradiſæa.*	208. The Mango-Fiſh.
209. Cyprini domeſtici *Sinenſes*, variorum colorum, vulgo piſces *Aurei* & *Argentei* dicti.	209. The Gold Silver *and* Blue Fiſh, *from* China.
210. Guaperva ex fuſco & albo eleganter ſtriata, pinna dorſali anteriore longiſſima.	210. The Ribband Fiſh.
Hirundo marina.	The Flying Fiſh.
Remora Piſcis.	The Sucking Fiſh.

F I N I S.